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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether it has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Bristow and the Bureaucracy.

Rooting Out the Old Rings.

Cleaning Out the Corrupt Officials.

THE ADORNMENT OF THE CAPITOL.

School Consolidation in the District.

GENERAL NEWS AT THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9, 1874.

Changes in the Treasury Department.

The removal of Henry B. James, clerk of the Customs Division, in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, is denied in official quarters. Despite this, there seems to be indications that such a step is contemplated, and that Lorin Blodgett, General Appraiser of Merchandise at Philadelphia, will be the successor. The duty of the Chief of the Customs Division is to decide upon certain questions of tariff and other relevant subjects. The dissatisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury with the special agent branch of the Custom service led him to issue his order breaking up the old ring, which had control of matters. Commissioner Johnson is now at work carrying out the orders of the Secretary, and has pretty generally rooted out the fungi, and what is still left will either go too, or receive such a salutary lesson that they will attend to their legitimate duties hereafter. It was alleged that the Customs Division in the Secretary's office was run in the same interest. This subject is being thoroughly investigated, and there is reason to believe that Secretary Bristow—who is determined upon a merciless war upon every vestige of the old regime, not compatible with law and responsibility, has not full confidence in the administration of the division named, and it is not at all improbable that it too is marked out for an early reorganization, in connection with the new regime established in the Customs Bureau. The Customs Division will remain in the present relation to the Secretary's office, and will not be consolidated with the Customs Bureau, as in the case of the Supervising Special Agent, for the reason that its duties are of such a nature that it is required to be under the Secretary's immediate supervision.

Responsibility Declined.

The Secretary of the Navy has declined to take the responsibility of assigning naval officers to the command of the Pacific Mail steamships, at the request of that company. But he will endorse any application the company may make to Congress for such assignment. Naval officers at one time commanded these vessels.

Probable Removal.

The defeat of Cobb as representative of the First North Carolina district, will probably result in the removal of his brother, who is Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

School Consolidation.

The District of Columbia Commissioners have consolidated the white and colored schools of the District under one board of fifteen trustees, composed in part of colored men, one of whom is Frederick Douglass.

Information Concerning Cholera.

The Supervising Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital Service having been designated by joint resolution of the Forty-third Congress, approved March 25, 1874, in connection with a medical officer of the army, "to confer with the health authorities and resident physicians of such towns [as were visited by the cholera epidemic of 1873,] and to collect, so far as possible, all facts of importance with regard to such epidemic,"—for the purpose of making a report of the same to the President of the United States to be submitted to Congress, has prepared a circular in which he solicits a detail of the facts which came under the observation of physicians concerning the propagation and spread of the disease during that year. Contributions to this investigation will be fully acknowledged in the official report, the value of which, it is hardly necessary to say, will largely depend upon the co-operation of the profession thus sought.

Copies of any reports or papers which the persons addressed may have already prepared on the subject, or of those prepared by others and annotated or emended by them, will also be of service, and may be forwarded, to be returned if desired.

History of Hospital Service.

The Supervising Surgeon of Marine Hospitals, Dr. Woodworth, is now engaged in collecting material bearing upon the foundation, growth and labors of the marine hospital service, out of which he proposes to compile a history of the service for the use of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

Adornment of the Capitol.

Two new statues will make their appearance in the public squares of the capital during the present year. The first will be a semi-colossal bronze statue of General John A. Rawlins, Chief of Staff to General Grant while in command of the armies of the United States and subsequently Secretary of War during the earlier portion of the first Presidential administration of General Grant.

The statue has already reached here and is now waiting the pedestal constructed for it by the Wesbtam Granite Company, near Richmond, Virginia. The statue will be placed in Rawlins square, immediately southwest of the new State Department. The other statue is of Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States, and executed in Rome by the sculptor Ball. The fund which purchased this was commenced by a subscription of five dollars sent by a slave woman, to the United States Sanitary Commission for the purpose, immediately after the signing of the emancipation proclamation. At the last session Congress appropriated three thousand dollars for a pedestal. The statue will be placed in Lincoln square, about a mile due east of the main eastern portico of the capitol.

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1874.

PRE-PAYMENT OF NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The new edition of the Postmasters' Guide gives the following rule relative to the transmission of newspapers under the new law:

After January 1st, 1874, every newspaper received at an office for delivery is held to be prepaid, the fact that it is in the mail being conclusive proof of payment. For all papers published once a week and oftener, the rate of postage, under the new law is 2 cents a pound; papers published less often than once a week, 3 cents a pound. The money for this postage must accompany the bag containing the mail matter, and be paid to the postmaster, who will hand to the messenger a stamp or stamps equal thereto cancelled before delivery, or some special design of stamp that will be provided by the Postoffice Department.

THE DISTRICT ASSESSMENTS.

The District Commissioners issued an order to-day, consolidating the eleven offices of assessors of taxes into six, and appointing George W. Riggs, Henry A. Willard and Anthony Hyde Assessors of Taxes. The Assessors are directed to assess, for purposes of the special tax directed by act of Congress of June 20th, 1874, all taxable real estate subject to said tax, and not included in the present assessment. All real estate except that belonging to the United States or the District, or used for educational and charitable purposes, must be included either in the present assessment or in the supplemental one, now authorized.

THE AURORA HORROR.

The Latest Returns---Forty-seven Lives Lost.

CINCINNATI, O., August 9.—Conflict and confusion of statements have characterized the reports of the number of persons lost by the steamer Pat Rogers calamity, at Aurora, up to the present time. To-day Captain Daniel Morton, who is at the scene of the wreck, superintending the recovery of the bodies, says that forty-five have been recovered, of whom fifteen have not been clearly identified. Such as have been accurately described, have been buried and their graves marked for the benefit of friends seeking them. Two others, Jake Light, the steward, and Zimmerman, the pantryman of the boat, have not yet been recovered. This makes forty-seven known to be lost. It is barely possible that the list may run up three or four, but it is not probable. The work of wrecking continues; the safe of the steamer has been found, but the passenger list has evidently been burned. The difficulty therefore in making an exact list of the lost has been owing to the fact that bodies have been picked up on both the Kentucky and Indiana shores, for fifteen miles along the river. Many of them were not identified and many therefore have been counted twice, causing the loss to be reported as high as sixty persons.

Dealers Beware

of brands of flour represented by traveling men as being the same as my *Great White River*. The commission they get for their orders amount to a dealer's profit. T. C. Jenkins.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

THE ATHLETIC ANGLO-SAXONS.

LONDON, August 8.—The cricket match between the Americans and the Richmond Club, commenced at Richmond to-day. The weather was fine and the ground in excellent condition for play. The number of spectators when the game begun, was small, but as the play progressed, it increased to about one thousand. The Englishmen went first to the bat, and when play was stopped for lunch, had scored 63 with the loss of eight wickets. Two of their number were bowled out, five caught out, and one run out. Harry Wright took one of the Englishmen's wickets and McBride the other. When the game was resumed, the Richmonds added 45 to their score, and retired for the first innings, with a total score of 108. The Americans then went to the bat, and at five o'clock, when the game was suspended for the day, had scored forty-five runs with five out. The cricket game was succeeded by a game of base ball, which lasted two hours, and was won by the Athletics. Score, 11 to 3. The fielding of the Americans, particularly their catching, was much admired. During the day a photograph of the Americans and the Richmond Club together was taken.

RIOT AT PORTSMOUTH.

LONDON, August 8.—There was a serious riot in Portsmouth to-night in consequence of the pier authorities closing a thoroughfare. A mob of several thousand persons destroyed the obstruction, when police charged upon them repeatedly, and many of the policeman and rioters were severely injured. A renewal of the riot is feared.

THE PORTSMOUTH RIOT.

LONDON, August 9.—The rioting in Portsmouth was renewed on Saturday, and several persons were seriously injured. The military were obliged to come to the aid of the police, and the mob then dispersed.

Spain.

NAVAL ORDERS—AN INTENDED BLOCKADE.

PARIS, August 9.—The French Government has ordered an additional man-of-war to cruise off the mouth of Bidassoa. *L'Union* says that Marshal Serrano has notified the European powers, that the Spanish Government intends to declare a blockade of the Gulf of Cantabria, and that England has protested against it.

THE DANGER AVERTED.

MADRID, August 9.—*L'Epoca* considers all danger of European complications in connection with Spanish affairs is now averted.

MILITARY NEWS.

BAYONNE, August 10.—Gen. Dorregay, commanding the Carlist army, has resumed the offensive in Navarre. He has captured the town of La Guarda, through the treachery of the inhabitants and is now advancing on Puebla with the object of cutting the railway between Miranda and Logrono. Some of his men recently fired on a railroad train, and severely wounded the engine driver, who is an Englishman. The Republican General Blanco, with eight battalions and twelve pieces of artillery, is advancing to retake La Guarda.

Italy.

TROUBLE AT BOLOGNA.

ROME, August 8.—Last night an armed band of forty persons quitted Imola and proceeded to Bologna, destroying the telegraph lines and disarming the railway watchmen as they went. The party was pursued by a military force, which arrested nearly all of them and seized their arms and ammunition. There has been some excitement in Bologna, caused by the organization of revolutionary societies, but these have been dissolved, and the town is now tranquil.

NEW CARDINALS.

The Pope has publicly declared his intention of creating four new cardinals.

ARREST OF INTERNATIONALISTS.

ROME, August 9.—Eight leaders of the Internationale have been arrested here, and other arrests have been made in Florence and other Italian cities. Papers were seized showing that the Internationale has been making great progress in Italy.

France.

THE SANTONA NEGOTIATION DENIED.

PARIS, August 8.—The report that Germany is negotiating with, Spain for the cession of Santona, is denied.

ILLNESS OF THIERS.

Ex-President Thiers is very unwell.

RECALLED FROM CIVITA VECCHIA.

BERLIN, August 8.—The Cologne *Gazette* says that the French government has agreed to recall the war-ship Orinoque from Civita Vecchia, and that the vessel will probably quit the station she has so long occupied on the 15th inst., or before.

Germany.

ACQUITTAL APPROVED.

BERLIN, August 8.—The Emperor William has approved the verdict of acquittal in the case of Captain Werner, who was tried by court martial for his conduct in the Mediterranean at the time of the Intransigente insurrection at Cartagena.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS OF THE GERMANS.

Two German men-of-war, Nautilus and Albatross, sailed from Kiel to-day for Spain. They will touch at Plymouth.

Russia.

THE CZAR AND THE YOUNG NAPOLEON.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 8.—The *Golous* says that the Czar has invited the son of the late Emperor Napoleon to witness some military movements in Russia.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, August 8.—The steamship State of Minnesota, from New Orleans, has arrived out. The steamship Abyssinia, from New York, has also arrived out.

LONDON, August 8.—The steamship Franklin, from New York, has arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, August 8, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93⅝; for account 93⅝. U. S. 5-20's 1865, 10's, now 5's, 104; 10-40's 103⅝. New York Central 94; Erie 30¼; do preferred 46¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 8.—Cotton firm; middling upland 8¼d; Orleans 8¾d. Sales of 12,000 bales; American 7,200; speculation and export 2,000. Pork 78s for new mess.

The Gentle Grangers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., August 8, 1874.

The County Grangers, consisting of seventeen Granges, held a picnic at this place to-day. A large dinner was served and a plowing match was contested, including Indians and Illinois plowers. The decision was reserved until next Saturday. J. J. W. Billingsly, a popular Granger of Indianapolis, delivered a very able address. There are upwards of seventeen hundred members belonging to the Allen county Granges, which were all represented, with their families, making an attendance of about three thousand. This is the first Grangers celebration of this county since its organization.

Storm in Central Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., August 8, 1874.

Another heavy wind and rain storm visited this vicinity early this morning. The wind and rain beat down the standing corn badly throughout the country, and the flood washed away fences and did considerable damage to property. At Wooster many cellars are flooded, and at different places we hear of buildings being unroofed, and other damage done. No injury to persons is reported.

Harvest Prospects Abroad.

Mr. Mechi, of Tiptree Hall, writes to the London *Times*, 25th ult.:

Now that the wheat is well ripened, thanks to the tropical heat, and harvest has commenced, a more correct estimate can be formed of the crop. Despite a certain percentage of blight in the tender white wheats, we have (according to my observation and the replies of numerous visitors to this farm from many parts of the kingdom) a more than average crop of wheat and of barley, the grain being plump, firm, and of superior and well-ripened quality.

There are complaints of drought from some light-land districts, and the hay crop is short, but the warm, dry season has been especially favorable to the cold, stiff, and other wheat-growing lands.

Factors are anticipating a considerable fall in the price of wheat, but old stocks have been exhausted.

A letter from Tours, 21st ult., to the same paper opens thus: This year France is rich in bread, last year she was poor, and had to import, probably £12,000,000 worth of wheat and flour. She should in 1874-75 be able to export £3,000,000 to £4,000,000 worth of wheat; so that the Finance Minister may congratulate the country on an increase of wealth from the wheat harvest of about 15 millions sterling. Many miles of travel and visits to the fields have given assurances of the above agreeable facts—agreeable to England as to France, since in the years when France is a non-importer of wheat, bread is cheap in Great Britain. Ever since last autumn the news from the French wheat districts has been exceptionally favorable, while personal inspection and actual results prove the good reports to have been unexceptionally true.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

SECOND EDITION.

Moulton's Statement.

Summary of its Leading Points by Our Special Correspondent.

THE WHOLE STORY TOLD.

Tilton Hoisted by His Own Petard.

Evil Instructions Which, Being Taught, Return to Plague the Inventor.

BEECHER'S GUILT UNDOUBTED.

Hushing Up the Scandal.

HOW MRS. WOODHULL WAS APPEASED

And Mrs. Hooker Quieted!

But the Murder Would Out.

THE END WOULD COME.

Moulton to be Strictly Cross-Examined.

TILTON'S SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

It Will be Commenced as Soon as Possible.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, August 9, 1874.

THE STORY OF THE SCANDAL.

The moral manure heap which during the past three weeks has been daily accumulating on the Plymouth inquisition table will to-morrow be crowned with Frank Moulton's offering. From the irritable and nervous mood in which this gentleman is in to-day, it is quite evident that it is not going to prove a disinfectant. While there was a hope of fixing things, no one was more urbane than Moulton, but to-day he rebukes every effort of the most ingenious scribe, and is taciturn and tart. He pleads weariness: says he has seen enough nastiness, and is moodily thinking of the coming morrow. All the peddlers that have been plugging this bubbling furnace of scandal are to-day

RETIRING INTO SECLUSION

from which some of them will not again emerge. Tracy, who tilted with Tilton before the Committee, is reported sick at Long Branch; but the fact is, that his stomach is too weak for the overflow that is imminent, and on Lawyer Shearman—who has staked his reputation on crushing Moulton—will be charged the delectable task. Shearman's interference has been a terrible stumbling block to the Committee, and it is said that he is mainly responsible for Beecher's warm letter impugning Moulton's integrity, which provoked Moulton's pointed reply. Certain it is, that Moulton is anxious to cross points with Shearman, whom he characterizes as a lawyer who always begins his case by taking for granted that his client is guilty, and ends it by proving it to be so. Beecher is with Shearman at Peekskill, and Tilton's guest is George Alfred Townsend, who is waiting for the death scene.

THE STATEMENT OF MOULTON,

which is clear and explicit upon every point in Tilton's indictment, is very voluminous, and is undoubtedly to-day ready for presentation, and as might be expected, was outlined by a master hand. The fish that Moulton caught down East with Butler have not yet been fried. Moulton's self-immolation in every stage of the scandal, from the day that Tilton first sought his counsel and Beecher confessed his guilt, down to the intemperate demand of Beecher, are the white streaks in this black and ugly mass of putridity. It was in the position of umpire and peacemaker that Moulton's intimacy with Beecher began. It was six months after Mrs. Tilton had confessed her guilt to her husband, that Tilton went to Moulton and told him of the

VIOLATION OF HIS WIFE'S HONOR.

That Moulton did not advise Tilton to such a course, as would necessitate a coroner's inquest, is not to be wondered at when the position of all parties is understood. Mr. Beecher had figured for years as the high priest of the free suffrage fraternity,—and Tilton was the "Steamship Franklin, from New York, has arrived out. Moulton was introduced into the circle, and while contributing handsomely towards the woman's suffrage movement, he never became an enthusiast. Keen in perception, and with a thorough knowledge of the world, he became the confidant of many of the most prominent members of both sexes. He had become enough familiar with the philosophy of social freedom to embrace some of its tenets, and for Tilton's disgrace there was nothing required

BUT FORGIVENESS AND CONCEALMENT.

Moulton recognized the fact that Tilton had been hoisted by his own petard, and it was here his mediation began between Beecher and Tilton. It was at Moulton's house on the evening of December 30, 1870, that Tilton confronted Beecher with his (Tilton's) wife's confession of guilt. It was to Moulton on New Year's day, 1871, that

BEECHER CONFESSED HIS GUILT,

and requested that Moulton should write as he (Beecher) dictated to Tilton. This was the apology, and Beecher wrote the last sentence, "I have trusted this to Moulton in confidence," and he signed it. This belonged to Tilton, but was to be kept by Moulton. From this time on, Moulton was well occupied quieting the fears of this

BRACE OF MORAL COWARDS.

There was not a week passed that this skeleton did not rattle its bones. At last the Woodhull got hold of it and never stopped until she brought Tilton to her. Here Moulton's counsel was sought and it was advised that

WOODHULL BE CULTIVATED,

which was done. Moulton does not shrink from telling squarely the part she played in this drab. He invited her to his house, and pushed her across thresholds that would have been otherwise impossible. She was caressed and petted and made much of by Mrs. Tilton and her friends, and all because she was feared. She even had interviews with Beecher at unseemly hours, and boasted of it. Harriet and Catherine Beecher became incensed and berated Woodhull roundly, and this was seized as a pretext by Colonel Blood for

BEECHER'S CHAMPIONSHIP OF WOODHULL.

He accordingly wrote, under date of November 18, 1871, to Frank Moulton, saying that Victoria was pained and annoyed at the constant abuse of Beecher's sisters, and requested that Beecher should meet Victoria, and talk the matter over. Moulton saw Beecher and arranged for a meeting at his (Moulton's) house, on the 20th of November, and on the 19th informed Woodhull by letter that Mr. Beecher would meet her. The meeting was on the day announced for the Steinway Hall lecture, on the "Naked Truth." The interview was private, and at its close, she asked Beecher to go over to New York and introduce her to the audience. At this juncture Tilton arrived, and he and Moulton advised Beecher to do it, remarking that he should make some sacrifices to

MAINTAIN PEACEFUL RELATIONS.

He did not give a decided answer. Tilton feared that the expose would occur that evening if she was unattended. All he dreaded was the blow to his own home; and it was here that he began to see the storm that was coming. Every step he took to checkmate Woodhull, Moulton was with him. Her whims and caprices became so outrageous that Moulton finally advised Tilton to drop her, and it was then that Woodhull wreaked her vengeance. Moulton stood by Tilton to the extent of offering to dissolve partnership with his firm if they were dissatisfied with his course.

QUIETING MRS. HOOKER.

It was at this stage of affairs that Isabella Beecher Hooker came down from Hartford and importuned her brother to write out his confession and she would read it to his church. Here Moulton again came to the rescue, and with Tilton managed to quiet her. She knew every feature of the scandal, and said it was bound to come out, and that Beecher's only course was to throw himself on the mercy of his church. It was here that Carpenter, with others of Beecher's friends, believing that exposure was inevitable, prepared to soften Beecher's fall. Carpenter believing that there was room for a Republican paper in New York, raised $500,000 for the purchase of the *Express* property, and the new paper was to be edited by Beecher. His partners deprecated this movement and Beecher determined to

FACE THE SCANDAL DOWN,

as he has done to this day. Finally the matter was taken up by Plymouth Church, and from that day Beecher has stood like a bullock in a slaughter-house door, waiting for the blow that would finish his career.

MOULTON'S RELATIONS TO BEECHER.

Moulton has all along warned Beecher against his friends, and has denounced Shearman's blundering interference, but Beecher maintained silence. Beecher's last letter to Moulton has rendered any compromise impossible. He feels that he managed, as best he could, a very nasty job. It has cost him many a sleepless night and the contumely of the public, but his skirts are not soiled in the least.

BUTLER COME—WOODHULL GONE.

General Butler is in town and it is more than probable he will accompany Moulton before the Committee.

Woodhull would not stay to witness the effect of her work, and the Lafayette, a steamer of the ill-fated trans-Atlantic Line is burdened with her entire household and quondam husband.

By Associated Press.]

REPORTS AND SPECULATIONS.

NEW YORK, August 8.—Reports of interviews with little in them, and that speculations are only, are made public to-day, about the great Brooklyn scandal. Mr. Beecher has gone to Peekskill and the Committee and counsel are out of town. General Butler has arrived in the city, and to a reporter who called on him, he said that he did not desire to talk about the case at all, and he did not do so.

AN UNSATISFACTORY INTERVIEW.

Mr. Moulton has concluded his statement; it is now very long, and to contain an allusion to the difficulty between the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Mr. Henry C. Bowen. Mr. Moulton was caught in his house by an interviewer and asked. "Was your reference to Mrs. Hooker in your letter to Mr. Beecher, intended to create a presumption of the guilt of the latter, or designed simply to indicate the character of some of documents in your possession?" "I ask this because some of Mr. Beecher's friends charge the former object." Mr. Moulton said, in reply: "The letter referred to, in your inquiry, was regarded by me at the time I received it as a private note, which I never supposed would be published. It has been published through no instrumentality of mine, and such being the case I decline to say anything further about it, than that the reference alluded to was not intended to create a presumption of Mr. Beecher's guilt, nor was it designed to indicate the nature of the documents in my possession."

MOULTON AND THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

A gentleman connected with the case, being asked what the Committee proposed to do if Mr. Moulton should offer his statement but should decline to be cross-examined, said that the Committee would then decline to receive Mr. Moulton's statement at all, and if Mr. Moulton should then make public his statement, they would simply have to go before the country, on such a state of facts, and let the people decide that question. It is certain that the Committee would receive from Mr. Moulton the documents, if he should elect to hand them in without any statement, but should he weave those documents into a statement in which he should characterize those papers, and draw conclusions from them, and then decline to submit to cross-examination, the Committee would certainly refuse to accept such a statement.

TILTON'S WISHES TOWARD BEECHER.

Mr. Tilton was captured twice by reporters, while on his way from his residence to his lawyer's office, and stopped long enough to answer the question: "Was not the fact of Mr. Moulton making his statement in advance of Beecher an advantage to the latter?" as follows: "I neither desire, nor need an advantage. I do not wish to humiliate Mr. Beecher needlessly, and if the statement of my case first, will save Mr. Beecher one heedless word which he might wish to recall, I am very glad to render him this service. He needs all the charity, which it is in my power to bestow. I am receiving a vindication every time that any real fact in this matter comes out, and I am so near my full and final vindication, that I can afford to wait a little longer.

To the question, "Did you ever see the letter which Mr. Beecher wrote to your wife after the Woodhull disclosure, the letter that alludes to 'Theodore still loving her?'" Mr. Tilton answered, "Why, I carried it to Elizabeth. It was written for her that she might show it to her friends, and satisfy herself."

THE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Ex-Judge Morris, counsel for Mr. Tilton, says: "The suit which Mr. Tilton proposes to bring against Mr. Beecher, has no reference to the action of the Committee whatever. When Mr. Tilton announced his intention not to appear before the Committee again, and his instructions were given to his counsel to begin suit against Mr. Beecher, he meant exactly what he said. The action of the Committee will neither hasten nor delay the commencement of the suit, which will be brought in the Supreme Court. It will be an action against Mr. Beecher for criminal connection with Mrs. Tilton. The amount of damages claimed will be in accordance with the magnitude of the suit; but Mr. Tilton's purpose in bringing the action, is not to receive any pecuniary benefit, but simply to vindicate his good name against the atrocious slanders to which he has been subjected. So far as Mr. Tilton is concerned, the case will be pressed for trial at the earliest possible day.

BOWEN'S VERSION OF THE INTERVIEW.

Henry C. Bowen telegraphs that he has had no interview with any person on the Brooklyn scandal, and characterizes the alleged interview with him, published in a Brooklyn paper yesterday, as a stupendous fraud from beginning to end.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Desperate Burglary at Mansfield, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., August 9, 1874.

The boarding house of B. Flannery was burglarized at his residence, on Saturday at about five o'clock. The thief secured twenty-seven dollars in cash and a watch. When he entered the room occupied by John McGuire, and attempted to remove his pants from under his pillow, McGuire, awakened and immediately sprang up and grappled the thief by the throat. In the scuffle that ensued, McGuire was shot through the lungs, the ball passing in proximity to his heart. The burglar then made his escape, leaving behind his hat and boots. He was pursued and overtaken by two young men who were in the house, but frightened them back with a revolver. He was seen this morning, two miles west of the city making all speed Westward.

He had on a blue coat, and was bareheaded, and barefooted. McGuire was still living at last accounts, but it is not thought possibly that he can recover. A reward of three hundred dollars has been offered for the capture of the villain.

The Somerville Riot--Where is the Responsibility?

MEMPHIS, August 8.—From Captain Harvey Mathes, editor of the *Evening Ledger*, of this city, who returned from Somerville this afternoon, the following account of the riot, or rather what threatened to become one at Somerville yesterday, is obtained:

The election of the day before had been hotly contested, and many negroes had attended the polls during the day, heavily armed, and some had openly threatened to burn the town. During the day, a prominent negro politician named Cash Warren had cursed and abused the youngest brother of Mayor Hendon, and on yesterday encountering Mayor Hendon on the street, he began to abuse him and finally snapped a pistol twice in the Mayor's face, who then drew his pistol and shot him dead. Almost simultaneously two or three shots were fired at the negro by the friends of the Mayor who had collected there, among whom was Oscar Burton, a young man noted for being an excellent shot, who was charged with firing at Warren when he met his death, by the negroes. The latter became very much incensed at the death of Warren, and threatened to kill Burton, who, about eleven o'clock, appeared on the streets, armed with a double-barreled shot gun and pistols. Judge J. G. Reeves, Albert Reeves, Sheriff elect, and another brother named Paul, attempted to arrest and disarm Burton, and owing to a report that a body of negros were marching into the town, Burton refused to be arrested, and they opened fire on him, wounding him severely in four different places. He returned the fire with his gun, mortally wounding Paul and Albert, and then fell himself, but raising himself on his elbow, drew his pistol and shot J. G. Reeves in the shoulder, inflicting a dangerous wound, but not necessarily fatal. A party of negroes who had congregated, then opened fire on Burton, shooting him in a number of places, and one rushing up, put a pistol to his back and fired. In all, he received thirteen wounds, and if any prove fatal, which the doctors doubt, it will be the one last mentioned. The excitement that followed was intense. Reports spread that negro runners had been sent to the country to stir up various colored societies, and Memphis was telegraphed to for aid. Many negroes left town, as was supposed, to procure reinforcements, among whom was Williamson, who in a speech during the canvass had said that if the Civil Rights bill was not passed, he would ride in blood up to his bridle-bits. He was captured at Moscow last night, but escaped afterwards. On the arrival of the military from Memphis, they found the citizens in arms and the town under strict patrol. Their arrival was hailed with great joy by the white citizens; and by earnest request of the citizens, Captain Duncan's Chickasaw Guards agreed to remain until Monday, while the remainder returned home this evening.

The Kate Hartnell Murder.

ST. LOUIS, August 8.—The only new developements in the Kate Hartnell murder, is the arrest of Jno. McNairy, a cousin of the murdered woman, who invited her to take ice cream the night of the murder, and who got into the wagon with her. The other two men in the wagon are not yet known. Timothy Hartnell, the husband, is still in custody, but the theory of the police is that he had nothing to do with the murder. The murdered woman was the daughter of Timothy Buckley of New York, an employee in the Twenty-third street gas-house. She was married to Hartnell, when fourteen years old, but had not lived happily with him for a number of years, and finally drifted into a life of prostitution. She had two aunts here named McNairy and Connors, respectably connected, by whom she had been taken out of the brothels three times, and sent to New York; but after staying there a short time, returned here and relapsed into her old way. The police authorities think she was murdered by some of her relatives, to end a career which they regarded as a disgrace to them.

Lynch Law in Missouri.

A mob of white men and negroes hung a negro named Monroe Dibers at Warrensburg, Missouri, last night, charged with ravishing a white child six years old, belonging to a respectable citizen of Warrensburg.

Colonel Ten Broeck Shot.

LOUISVILLE, August 8.—Colonel Richard Ten Broeck, the well known horse owner, was shot, and is reported mortally wounded, at Gilman's Station in this county this evening, by General Walter Whitaker, a lawyer of this city. The particulars of the affair are not known. Whittaker has already killed two men, and is regarded as a desperate character. It will be remembered that Ten Broeck took a number of American horses to England some years since, and matched them against English racers.

Later reports state that Colonel R. Ten Broeck is not dangerously wounded. Whittaker fired at him four times, the last shot hitting Ten Broeck in the jaw, but it fortunately glanced upward, hitting a ridge through the forehead and hair, and not penetrating the skull. Ten Broeck's escape is considered very extraordinary. Whittaker had a preliminary examination, and was admitted to $2,500 bail. His attorneys claim to have been unprovoked. Ten Broeck was unarmed. There is much excitement in the city over the affair.

How an Ohio Dogberry Punished Rape.

UTTER SANDUSKY, O., August 6, 1874.—Harry Seaman, Lewis Arsenger, Woods Harlowson and Fred Crauter, young men of this place, were arrested yesterday evening for an assault and an attempt to commit a rape upon the person of Mrs. Forpoh, residing this city. The lady was traveling with her husband eastward, when she was overtaken by these young men, forced over a fence into an adjoining wood, when help came and the deed was prevented. The parties had a hearing before Justice Smalley that attracted a large crowd of spectators. The Justice considered the case guilty of the assault, and imposed a fine of ten dollars on each of them, and the costs of the prosecution. The assault demanded at the hands of justice, a severer penalty.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for Monday.—Over the Middle States and Lower Lake Region, winds backing to the southwest and southeast, and higher temperature with fair weather and a rising, followed by falling barometer, in the former, but partly cloudy weather, light rains and falling barometer in the latter. Over the Ohio Valley, a falling barometer, high temperature, southeast to southwest winds, partly cloudy weather and rain areas.

The steamship America, from Bremen, has arrived at New York.

At Chicago, yesterday, the Mutuals beat the Chicago club, by a score of three to two.

John Stanton Gould, the well-known scientist, died on Saturday, in Hudson, New Jersey.

New Zealand advices report wonderful gold discoveries in the Thames district, forty miles from Auckland.

The Fiji islanders are reported to be anxiously awaiting the decision of the British government on the question of the annexation of those Islands.

The blowing up of the Sam. Roberts, on the Guyan shoals, last Friday, occasioned the loss of three lives only. All the wounded will recover.

The arguments in the Wisconsin railroad case were continued on Saturday. It is said that the case will be dismissed for want of original jurisdiction.

The dry goods firm of Paton & Co., 341 Broadway, New York, have suspended payment. They ascribe their misfortune to the depression of business.

A $50,000 fire occurred at the dry goods house of W. R. Morse & Co., of Memphis, yesterday morning. The fire was discovered in the cellar about one o'clock.

Some anxiety is felt at Halifax at the non-arrival of a vessel which left Norway on July 2d, with one hundred families, emigrating from Iceland to Nova Scotia.

The Sunday-school Assembly at Chatauqua Lake was opened yesterday with an attendance of five thousand people. Address and lectures on biblical and religious subjects occupied the day.

A. Y. C. Burton, a colored candidate to the Legislature of Tennessee, was shot and mortally wounded by some unknown persons at Braden's Station, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, Saturday night.

The New Orleans Republican State Convention yesterday nominated Antoine Dubuclet for State Treasurer. He is the present incumbent, and his nomination was an unexpected victory for the Casey-Pinchback party.

Partial returns from the primary meetings in the Nineteenth Ohio Congressional district, to elect delegates to the Congressional Convention, show a large majority in favor of the renomination of General Garfield.

The French Commissioners sent out to New Zealand to investigate the escape of Henri Rochefort, from New Caledonia, have decided to remove all the Communist prisoners to the Island of Pines for better security.

During a heavy thunderstorm fifteen miles west of Kansas City, a party of settlers, who had been driven from their homesteads by the grasshoppers, were struck by lightning and two of them killed, John O. Huddlesen and Edward Kesse. Mrs. Huddlesen was badly burned about the lower limbs.

The most disastrous fire known in Montreal for years broke out there yesterday morning. It originated in the engine room of a saw-mill on the canal bank, and spread rapidly across the street to a flour shed, nine hundred feet long, from which it was communicated to the adjoining buildings. The total loss is stated at $250,000.

The Vulcan Iron Works, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., on Saturday, paid their striking workmen, and soon afterwards the men again resolved that they would not go to work at the reduced rates. The company have employed a few men from Scranton, and have received an offer from a labor agency in New York to furnish skilled Italian workmen, with an English speaking foreman.

A special to the New York *Tribune*, from a correspondent that is accompanying Sheridan's expedition to the Black Hills, describes the country traversed as a most beautiful and fertile one, and also tells of the discovery of surface gold enough to pay for the working. He calls it a new Florida, and says "it may prove to be a new Eldorado." The command is in excellent health and spirits.

THE OIL CITY BOAT RACE.

Victory of the Pittsburghers---Account of the Race.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., August 9, 1874.

The race between the Columbia crew of Pittsburgh, and the Third Ward crew of this city, came off last evening at seven o'clock. The time fixed for the race was four o'clock, but the weather being unfavorable and the water rough, the race was postponed until seven o'clock. At that time quite a crowd had gathered, on the banks of the river, and the water was much more favorable. The Columbia crew won the toss for position, and the boats got into line, the Pittsburghers on the inside. At the start, the Oil City crew took the lead and maintained it for about half-a-mile, when a spurt of the Columbias took them up to the Third-warders. At this time the Oil City crew fouled their opponents, running them aground, and going on the same far with them. The Oil City men got off first, and seemed in a fair way to win the race, when Jackson, of the Columbias, jumped overboard, shoved the boat off, and was in again in a few seconds. The Pittsburghers then went to work, caught and passed their opponents before they reached the stake-boat, and led them all the way back, winning easily by ten lengths in twenty-one minutes five seconds by the referee's time.

The course rowed over is the same as that rowed over on the Fourth of July, and the foul occurred at very nearly the same place as on the previous occasion.

The crew who rowed so gallantly and won the race under such discouraging circumstances, are the same that rowed on that occasion also. Their

The Commercial.

MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1874.

DOUBTLESS the *Nation* is an able journal; but it is chiefly remarkable for wearing an air of serene satisfaction with itself.

THE Democracy of Michigan, assemble in State Convention to-day, to make preparations for their annual funeral.

ONLY two men were killed at the late election in Kentucky. It was a very quiet election, for that State, and foots up poorly in casualties.

CHICAGO covers 22,000 acres of ground, and the 22,000 acres are covered by mortgage. In the mere matter of size, the mortgage has the best of it.

THE Republicans of the Third Iowa district have nominated C. T. GRANGER for Congress. There will be *one* Granger in the next Congress, sure.

AFTER all, is not the chief cause of the ravages by grasshoppers, army worms and other pests, to be found in the destruction of that class of birds accustomed to subsist on the eggs of insects, etc.?

THE people of the United States are far too honorable and honest to cover themselves with the stain of repudiation, but the Democratic party doesn't seem to believe it, so low is its conception of the public conscience and virtue.

THE "Reform" Convention in Michigan numbered only a hundred, yet its few members could not agree, and an entire county delegation withdrew because the platform did not suit it. It was, in the main, a convention of played-out political bummers.

MILTON S. ROBINSON is the Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth Indiana district, and WM. J. ROBINSON in the Fourth district. Efforts should be made to induce THOMAS W. ROBINSON to run in the Fifth district. JOHN C. ROBINSON will run in Illinois.

SATIRE is often hinted unawares. A leading English journal lately remarked: "It is always more or less uncertain whether a railway will produce a large return to the undertakers," and now we are told that the number of passengers killed on English railroads last year was 1,372—quite a harvest for the funeral furnishers.

THE firms which have contracted to take the new loan are said by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* to be rapidly completing negotiations for its success, and it is thought probable that the first installment of the new bonds to be exchanged for the called five-twenties will be sent to England the last of this month or early in September.

WILL the Democratic press pardon us for suggesting that its enthusiasm over the "gains" of its party in North Carolina and Tennessee may possibly turn out to be somewhat premature? Has it never struck our jubilant contemporaries that the ruffianly "White League" madness now raging rampant in the Southern States will be certain to create an unmistakable reaction?

IT IS always safe to do right. The organization of the white Leagues of the Southern States did not precede, but followed immediately upon the adjournment of that Congress which had not sufficient moral courage to pass the Civil Rights bill. Had it passed, the probabilities are that these reactionary organizations would have no existence. The first duty of Congress, at its next session, will be to enact the measure into law.

THE New York *World* has undertaken to perform the astonishing feat of simultaneously riding two horses, each galloping furiously in an opposite direction. That is to say, in attempting to reconcile the declarations of "principle" made by the Hoosier Democracy, with those affirmed by the same party in the Sucker State, notwithstanding that they are as different as black and white. It is a mighty diverting performance.

THE Illinois Democracy is by no means united in favor of the hard-money platform announced in the call of the State Committee for the State Convention. The call has been openly denounced by WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON and other leading Democrats of the State, and several County Conventions, already held, have passed bitter resolutions against it. Instead of binding the party together, it seems more likely to rend it in twain.

IN VIEW of current events in the Southern States, it behooves all who are interested in the success of free institutions in this country to remember that the leading characteristic of the Democratic party are precisely the same they were before and during the war, and more especially that the fundamental idea, upon which the Democratic party is based, is hostility to the equality of man, and the dignity of labor.

IS IT not a little remarkable that Mark Lane, whose price rules the markets of the whole civilized world for cereals, should be better posted on the food prospects, from our Western States to the shores of the Baltic, than the most careful observer in any city of the world? Once in possession of the exact statistics of our immense cereal crop, it rules our market: that is to say, wheat in Chicago is worth the Mark Lane price, less what it will cost to carry it to Liverpool—no more, no less.

A STATE can keep itself going only by taking care to carry the great body of the people along with it. Extreme opinions rigidly and hastily enforced are never agreeable to the majority. Those reformers who must have everything done by noon of next day seldom accomplish any lasting practical results. It is always best to moderate one's pace at the beginning of a journey; and the more difficult any task, the stronger the necessity for caution and patience. Let our temperance friends make a note of it.

IN THE UDDERZOOK case, the Pardon Board has decided that, until the Lieutenant Governor is elected, it has not the power to commute the sentence of death to imprisonment for life. It has therefore issued an order to the petitioners for commutation or pardon to appear before it at its meeting, October 8th, and show cause why a warrant for the execution of UDDERZOOK should not issue. This is reversing the order marked out by the petitioners, but will afford them abundant opportunity of being heard.

WHILST, in our own country, the indications are that the promised revival of activity in the iron trade cannot be long delayed, there seems to be no material improvement in foreign markets. According to the latest mail advices from England the trade in that country is still in a languid condition, purchasers looking forward to a substantial reduction in the cost of fuel, and consequently in the price of iron as well. In Belgium there is a great deal of iron on sale, but few consumers are buying it at present, as they are looking fowardto lower prices, and are holding back their orders. In France and Germany a similar condition of inactivity prevails.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* calls attention to the fact that in that State, the average term, in prison, of life-sentenced prisoners, is only seven and a half years. Out of 224 prisoners sentenced there for life, 139 were pardoned after serving an average of six and one-half years in prison. This fact goes to show that commutation of the death sentence to imprisonment for life does not work well. The constant efforts of the friends of such convicts to get them pardoned are usually successful, and a sentence for life, in a State where hanging was long ago "played out," amounts practically to a mere service in the penitentiary for a period but little over seven years.

AN EFFORT has been made to censure Governor HARTRANFT because he failed to review the Duquesne Greys at Bedford, while he took part in a review of the Fifth Maryland at Long Branch. The Greys arrived at Bedford on Monday morning, July 27th, and Governor HARTRANFT left that place on the afternoon of the same day, a few hours after the regiment arrived. He was never notified of the regiment's arrival, either intended or actual, nor of its desire to be reviewed; and as it is the place of the regimental officers to call upon the Commander-in-chief, rather than for the latter to call upon them, he did not feel it necessary to delay his pre-arranged departure. After his return to Harrisburg, an invitation to re iew the regiment on Thursday, July 30th, was forwarded to him through the Adjutant General, which was mailed on Tuesday and received on Wednesday, but he had then made another disposition of his time, and could not comply on such short notice. As the regiment knew the Governor was at Bedford, before it started, it would have been easy to have forwarded the invitation to him in advance, while he was there; and if he had so received it, he would gladly have prolonged his stay to accommodate it.

FAILURE OF "REFORM."

The "reform" city government of Chicago is as great a failure as the "reform" administration in New York. Both were elected upon high-toned professions of independence of political parties in municipal affairs, and both have been more corrupt and more profligate than the partisan governments that preceded them. The city debt of New York is growing steadily, month by month, under its "reform" management, and Chicago has never been so badly or expensively governed as since she discarded politics in municipal affairs, and gave the "reformers" full swing at her treasury.

The reason for this is plain. It is not because "reformers," as a class, are corrupt or extravagant, or any worse than the average of human kind; but because they are not responsible, individually and as a body, to the organized sentiment which political parties represent. A man elected to municipal office as a "Reformer" is accountable to no one and to no party for his action. There is no organized public sentiment to hold him in check, and he does not care a bawbee whether his action may hurt any particular cause, because he is not identified with any cause or organization that may be injured by what he does.

The Republican or Democrat elected to municipal office is, on the contrary, identified with his party, and is more or less restrained by his regard for and attachment to it. There is a public sentiment embodied in his party which he cannot afford to defy or neglect. If he is ever tempted to set it at naught, he is sure to reflect that to yield will undo him, and he never yields without having made up his mind to take the consequences. There is always the fear of the press and the organization of his party before his eyes; and although the restraint of these has not in every case been effective, it has always been salutary, and that salutary influence is what independent movements must always lack.

We do not undertake to deny that corruption and extravagance have existed in municipal affairs, in connection with the political parties dominant in them; but we do deny that "reform" or "independent" movements are any remedy against them. No movement for municipal reform was ever better handled, or carried on by purer men, than the movement in New York, which is now ending so disastrously to that city; and Chicago is an example in the same direction. All the men who take part in such movements are members of one or the other of the two political parties of the country, and are just as much partisans as ever, while taking part in such outside movements. A man's moral character is not transformed by changing him from a Democrat or Republican into a Reformer; and the people are just as honest, in their own political ranks, as they ever can or will be when marshalled under a non-political banner.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

Pending the discussion in the House of Representatives of the bill to organize the Courts in the Territory of Utah, great doubts were expressed whether it would have the desired effect of intimidation, and it was predicted that the Mormons would make another test case, and thus again vex Congress with the question of polygamy. It was further argued that the true course to pursue would have been to fully investigate the case of Delegate CANNON, ascertain if he was a practical Mormon, and then deal with him under the law of 1862, which declared polygamy a felony. The Mormons are manifestly determined to have the agitation renewed, by the election of CANNON to the Forty-fourth Congress. It is unjust, however, to hold the Committee of Elections responsible, as some papers have done, for non-action in this case. The House alone is responsible, as a brief review of the proceedings in the case will show. On Tuesday, May 12, Representative HAZLETON, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Elections, called up the contested election case of MAXWELL *versus* CANNON. Two resolutions were reported, namely: That GEORGE R. MAXWELL was not elected and was not entitled to a seat in the House of Representatives of the Forty-third Congress as delegate from the Territory of Utah, and that GEORGE Q. CANNON was elected and returned as delegate. It will be observed that while the committee declared CANNON elected they refused to declare him entitled to a seat. Mr. HAZLETON also offered a preamble and resolution reciting that CANNON had been guilty of polygamous practices, had violated the Constitution, etc., and closing with a resolution directing the Committee of Elections to make an investigation, report the result to the House, and recommend such action as might be meet and proper in the premises. Representative HARRISON of Tennessee offered an additional resolution, "That GEORGE Q. CANNON was duly elected and returned as Delegate from the Territory of Utah, and is entitled to his seat as Delegate in the Forty-third Congress." The first and second resolutions were adopted without a division. HARRISON's resolution was adopted by a yea and nay vote of 109 to 76, and then HAZLETON's resolution ordering the investigation was adopted by a vote of 137 yeas to 51 nays. Nothing more was heard of the subject until June 16th, when BURROWS, of Michigan, offered a resolution directing the committee to report the result of the investigation, but he failed to get even a second for the previous question, and that was the last that was heard of the subject during the session. It will thus be seen that the House not only declared CANNON elected, but also that he was entitled to the seat, and then refused to take further action.

SOME of the papers are trying apparently to revive old superstitions concerning comets by connecting recent terrestrial calamities with our late celestial visitor. It is, however, a vain attempt; science, aided by the telescope, has killed even the popular imagination which used to see in comets such features as justified its worst fears; and not only the popular imagination was thus sharp-sighted; AMBROISE PARAEUS or PARE, the eminent French surgeon, and one of the most enlightened scientific men of his time, described the comet of 1532 as "horrible and frightful in appearance," and stated that "among the multitude it engendered such fright that some died of mere dread. Others became ill in consequence. It appeared to be of excessive length, and was of the color of blood. At its extremity was seen the figure of a bent arm, holding a great sword in the hand, as if about to strike. At both sides of the comet were visible many hatchets, knives and swords stained with blood, amidst which were seen many hideous human faces with beards and hair erect." The fearful prodigy thus described was HALLEY's comet, which regularly pays us a visit once in seventy years, and really possesses none of the traits ascribed to it by the excited imagination of PARAEUS.

Superstition at present doesn't watch the sky for signs and wonders, but searches for them in the invisible world which lies about us. It seems also in reference to the strange phenomena therein to be seen and heard, men of science now, like men of science in other times, are not much more exempt from delusion than common people who make no scientific pretensions. In other words, in matters appealing to the imagination, no scientific culture or habit of mind suffices to render persons of a certain character inaccessible to the impressions which strike and capture the unscientific. The savans by confident assertion of the infallibility of their methods and by loud boasts of their devotion to the pursuit of truth had prepared the educated world to accept their intellectual guidance and to look up to them for safe verdicts regarding mesmerism, claivoyance and all kindred subjects. People must soon begin to perceive that it was a rash surrender, when they learn that such savans as Mr. CROOKES, the chemist, Mr. WALLACE the naturalist, and others equally distinguished are completely entangled in the mysteries of what they denominate psychic force, materialization of spirits, etc. The truth is that, while in the investigation of the merely physical world, the habit of making experiments and of observing facts affords excellent safeguards against precipitate conclusions, as well as excellent preparation for discovery, it affords no protection against illusion or imposition in relation to spiritual phenomena. If an imaginative scientific man meddles with them at all, he is about as easily humbugged as another. Whether properly called spiritual or no, there are doubtless in so-called spiritualism phenomena which the investigator of matter is not prepared, by his studies, to reason about, and for which he has no tests.

IN THE month of July the birth days of two great poets were celebrated in France, and each of the occasions was so managed as to have some little political significance. It is uncertain whether PETRARCH was born on the 19th or on the 20th of July, but the solemnities at Vaucluse commemorative of the fifth centenary of his birth extended over both days to the exclusion of all misgivings as to the right time. On the same days the Italians celebrated the same event at Arqua and at Padua. They sent, however, some of their most distinguished characters to represent them at the French *fete* at the place consecrated by the prolonged residence of the poet and by the composition there of the most celebrated of his works, the sonnets. Among the eminent Italians present on the occasion was M. NIGRA, who represents Italy as Ambassador at Paris. It was thus an international *fete*, and the remarks in which M. NIGRA referred to that circumstance have been received in France as indicating the entire restoration among the Italians of their former friendship for the French. "In the name of Italy and of its King he expressed the sentiments of unchangeable gratitude with which Italians remember the generous part performed by France in their national enfranichisement."

Good old General GARIBALDI having been invited to be present at the celebration sent a letter in which he directed attention to "the anti-clerical character of PETRARCH's immortal genius." Of course the General did not forget the poet's relation to the church, but he declared that "PETRARCH like DANTE was certainly one of the most powerful of those pioneers who sapped at its foundations the monstrous edifice of superstition, at a time when inquisitors roasted human flesh with as much ardor as the maneaters of the Caribean islands could have put into the operation."

JEAN LA FONTAINE, the fabulest was the other poet, whose birth was celebrated in July, on the 8th of the month. It is celebrated every year at Chateau Thierry his native place, but this year the *fete* was attended by extraordinary animation and *eclat*, lasting three days. The house in which the poet lived has lately been purchased by the archaeological society of the Department, and the act of taking possession was what gave such peculiar interest to the occasion. Besides, a new bust of the poet, the work of a lady sculptor, Madame VIGNON, was first exhibited and discussed. The gentleman who presided at the ceremonies in some remarks on the works of LA FONTAINE, said that his fables were found applicable to all ages and all situations, even the political, and that the poet gave excellent precepts to follow in all his apologues from that of the *Miller, his son and the ass* to that of the *Frogs which demand a King!*

THE Philadelphia *North American* publishes a long and carefully prepared abstract of a report made to the British government on the textile industries of this country, by one of the Secretaries of the English Legation. The exhibit reflects the greatest possible credit upon the country. Laying wholly aside the compiler's evident willingness to intimate that the tariff does not achieve all that it professes, his testimony to the great improvement in methods of cotton and woollen manufacture here, his summaries of increase and indication of causes why that increase may be continued, together with his witness that the method and product are both, in numerous particulars, superior to the British, are of considerable importance. The dominating idea of the report may be inferred from the following quotation:

"In every important branch of industry the American manufacturers seem to be ever gaining on their competitors of the Old World, by availing themselves to the utmost of every advantage in improved process or labor-saving machinery which American or other invention may offer. There can be little doubt that the celerity with which all such advantages are thought out and then introduced into general use is owing to the constant pressure of high rates of wages and the comparatively certain protection of capital invested in inventions. The great industries of America would probably compare favorably with the best organized of the competing industries of Europe. The past history and present development of the textile industries is an earnest of future success. Without a reduced cost of living shall ever be attained, one cannot doubt that under sound conditions of production, American industry will finally triumph." We shall look in most articles, but will also become a formidable competitor in foreign markets in many articles."

BETTER late than never. The Secretary of the Treasury is, we learn, preparing a formal demand on the several Pacific Railroads embraced in the act of last June, requiring the payment of five per cent. of the net earnings of the companies to the Government, imposed by the act of July 1, 1862. If the formal demand is not complied with within sixty days, the Treasury will notify the Attorney General, who is directed by law to institute legal proceedings against the roads for the delinquent taxes. It is high time that these haughty corporations were taught a lesson in the important but greatly neglected science of honesty.

THE Philadelphia papers announce that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has contracted with JOHN ROACH, the eminent shipbuilder, for the construction of three more first class iron steamers, fifty feet longer than the China and the Colon, and to have forty per cent. more power, each to cost between $600,000 and $700,000. The entire contract is to be completed in three months. The officers of the Pacific Mail Company contend that ships of equal size and style of equipment cannot be built for less money in Europe or elsewhere, and that they will equal anything afloat. These facts are encouraging, and speak well for the future.

THE condition of the European nations would certainly seem to give force and weight to DISRAELI's prediction of an approaching great conflict in that quarter of the world. The existing peace is merely a truce, and war is liable to break out at almost any moment. We have no interests at stake likely to involve us, but if, as is not at all improbable, England should be drawn into the struggle, the carrying trade of the world would virtually devolve on us, inasmuch as the belligerent nations would naturally seek, either by trade or transfer, the protection of a powerful neutral flag for their private property at sea.

PERSONAL.

A correspondent of the *Christian Union* claims that Robert Ralston, Esq., of Philadelphia, was the first to institute Sabbath school in the Western world.

It is announced in European journals that Miss Adams, of Boston, niece of Chas. Francis Adams, is about to be married at the American Legation, Paris, to an English officer of distinction.

A clergyman in a Maine village, who had preached almost two hours, the other Sunday, was interrupted by one of his hearers, who remarked in a very loud voice: "There, there, you have preached long enough. If you preach any longer we shall forget the subject of the text!" The meeting closed immediately after.

Mrs. Eaton, of General Jackson notoriety, the other day informed an interviewer that the Rev. Mr. Ely, who took on himself the task of gathering up all the gossip prejudicial to her, and embodying in it a letter, which he addressed to President Jackson, was the father of the notorious woman upon whom the Grand Duke Nicholas recently bestowed his mother's diamonds.

Father Ignatius, a well known Catholic divine, preached some time ago at one of the London churches. Before the sermon one of Watts' hymns was sung. The singing over, Father Ignatius slowly repeated the last line—"Demands my soul, my life, my all"—adding: "Well, I am surprised to hear you sing that. Do you know that altogether you only put fifteen shillings into the bag this morning?"

Rev. Dr. Osgood tells this story about Dr. Storrs and Dr. Howard. The two clergymen met on their way to exchange pulpits, when Dr. Howard said: "Do you believe, Mr. Storrs, that it was foreordained from all eternity that I should go to Longmeadow and preach this lecture for Longmeadow and preach this lecture for you?" Dr. Storrs—"Certainly I do, Dr. Howard." Dr. Howard (turning his horse toward Springfield)—"Then I'll break the decree." "Hold on," says Storrs; "it was foreordained from all eternity that you should make a fool of yourself half way between Springfield and Longmeadow." "Ah," says Dr. Howard.

Max Strakosch had a hard time of it at the beginning of last season, and came very nearly suspending. One day he looked over his books and found himself $42,000 out of pocket, and seven dollars and two lucifer matches left. He departed with this pleasant information to the Elysian Fields in Hoboken, and tramped up and down in that cheerful neighborhood almost insane. His hand came on those two lucifer matches and he broke each into three pieces. "Odd and I suspend, even and I go on," and up went the six little sticks of fate. He caught two; went back to the Academy of Music, and came out ahead at the end of the season.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Nemesis, Soul of justice,
Sits on the circling years,
Rights the wronged and the wronger,
And measures the blood and the tears.

The time for holding fairs has almost arrived.

A pardon for Udderzook? Udderzook be hanged!

Mem. for the New York *Herald*. Stop that third term chatter.

It is hoped that the Brooklyn carrion season will be over to-day.

It takes a long time to kill off all the fools. Sam. Bard is not yet dead.

The South is rapidly getting reconstructed by rioting at and after elections.

That Priestley commemoration, last week, was not a religious celebration.

Peru, though a large buyer of other nations' goods, has a copper coinage for change.

The New York *Tribune* says it wants "common sense in politics"—and of a verity it does.

Dan. Voorhees' speech at Terre Haute last Friday was a luminous exposition of political insanity.

The name Democrat expresses nothing now except determined opposition to the Republican party.

The camp meeting season has come, and the voice of the preacher is in-tently heard in the land.

All the signs indicate that human rights are again to be prominent issues in our political campaigns.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science meets at Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday.

England, faithful to her ancient motto, "Ships, Colonies, Commerce," has decided to annex the Fiji Islands.

Any third term of any President, with the sacred examples of the past, would be an act of political revolution.

Does this, from Virgil, illustrate that Brooklyn sorrow? "*Idem amor exitium pecori, pecorisque magistro.*"

Philadelphia expects to have control of one-third of the grain trade of the country in 1880, and we hope she may.

A general summer resort, just now, is the re-sorting over of last winter's clothes to see how many will do for next season.

The Philadelphia *Press* remarks that "the American drama is yet unborn." That's hard on poor Bartley Campbell.

A Democratic procession in Indiana, the other day, was an hour and a half passing a given point. The point was a saloon.

"How doth the little busy bee improve each shining hour." The honey crop of the United States is estimated at $8,880,000.

The American Steamship Company contemplate the early construction of three more vessels similar to the four they have.

College presidents throughout the country complain of the inadequacy of the funds for paying the salaries of professors and tutors.

Is it not calculated to make us feel the full force of that expression in the most beautiful of all prayers, "Lead us not into temptation?"

Suggestive. The drinking saloons in sixty-nine counties in Indiana, pay out for labor, rent, fuel and light, the sum of $1,189,600 a year.

The St. Catharine's branch of the Ontario Manufacturers' Association have unanimously adopted a report hostile to the reciprocity treaty.

Four national banks were organized last week in the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan and Wisconsin, with a total authorized capital of $700,000.

The entire Republican press of New York, except the New York *Times* and Albany *Express*, favor the nonomination of General Dix for Governor.

Only think of it. The drapers' assistants in London have threatened to strike if they are not allowed to wear moustaches! They want to look like men.

About the first of September the monster eight hundred thousand bushel grain elevator situated at the mouth of the Schuylkill will be ready for business.

A national convention of maltsters is to be held at Niagara Falls on the 2d of September. The object of the meeting is to organize a maltsters' national congress.

A Texas Agricultural Society, with a capital of $100,000, has just been formed at New Haven, to own plantations in Texas and supply Northern markets with produce.

The Boston *Globe* professes to see in the future a successful attempt on the part of Russia to shut out from the European markets the grain trade of the United States.

Two of the principal managers of the Oleomargarine Company, at San Francisco, have been arrested for passing counterfeit money. Oleomargarine is counterfeit butter.

The Democrats elected a jailer at Cynthiana, Kentucky, and the *Democrat* of that place exclaims: "The Democratic party still lives, and is victorious in every conflict."

Forging ahead. In sixteen years, the grain received at New York increased fifty-seven per cent., while in Philadelphia during the same period the increase was three hundred per cent.

Evidences daily thicken of the popularity of the new plan of securing funds with which to complete the Washington Monument, and numerous offers of contingent subscriptions are being received.

Postmasters are instructed by the Department not to deliver a letter from the Pension Office to any other than the person addressed, or to a member of his or her family, or to a legal guardian of the pensioner.

The famous "log hut," the home of General Grant during the memorable campaign that preceded the fall of Richmond, is now used as a storehouse for children's preambulators in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

Among the indications of English capital seeking investment in the South is the recent purchase by a London company of the Knoxville and Ohio Railroad for a million of dollars. It is to be carried through to Cincinnati.

Americans are a patriotic race. Ninety-nine out of every hundred will give up a situation worth $5,000 a year to take an office worth $2,000, and think they have done a big thing. It is so genteel to be a servant of the State!

Kentucky chivalry is deteriorating. A Louisville paper, speaking of the recent election in that State, says: "There were but ten men killed through the entire State, and the election passed off without any disturbance."

The great rolling mills at Joliet, Ill., which have for some time been under a financial cloud, are at length sufficiently recovering from the difficulty to warrant their resumption, thus giving employment to several hundred workmen.

A Texas Astor.

In Southwestern Texas there is a cattle-raiser who has lived there twenty years. On going there he picked up a dozen cows, and branded them. He had no land, but was the possessor of a wife, two or three guns, a few dogs, and two or three horses. He kept watch of hiscows, and lived in a hand-to-mouth way for several years, subsisting his family by the capture of game and the sale of skins. In May, 1873, he owned 30,000 head of cattle, duly branded, ranging over the plains. He has a family of nine children, five of whom are boys. His eldest child is a girl, nineteen years of age. She can rope a steer, kill a wolf with a rifle, or straddle a dog at arm's length.

In the man's house is a nailkeg nearly filled with gold coin, while in the pantry is a flour barrel almost filled with silver pieces. When he sells cattle it is for coin, which is dumped on the premises. He will not take paper money at any rate, but has always ready to sell steers for gold or silver. His boys are all familiar with guns, horses, dogs, and cattle. In a few years more they will have literally cart-loads of money, provided robbers do not make a raid upon them, in which case man, wife, boys, girls, dogs, and shot-guns, the raiders would be apt to get more bullet-holes than million. The house occupied by this prosperous family is low, built of logs, and contains three rooms. The father and mother sleep in the dining-room, the girls sleep in the spare room, while the boys sleep in the addition. The girls do not know much about Honiton lace or the opera, but they can show a nice lot of calves, and skin a veal as quick as any Ohio women can get up an open-air prayer-meeting.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* says that of all the patent contrivances on the burned steamboat Pat Rogers, such as floats, pumps, hose, fire extinguishers and the like, not one was used by the affrighted crew and passengers. Even the life preservers, which were in every stateroom, were not used except to the extent of half a dozen. There were life preservers enough to have supplied each person on board with three, yet people rushed headlong into the river without thinking. In no similar disaster have all concerned seemed to lose all presence of mind so conspicuously.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Is Your Stomach Uneasy?

Many a dyspeptic Croesus would be willing, it is said, to give half his wealth for an easy stomach. If this is a fact, why do any of our "solid men" continue to endure the pangs of indigestion? Is it not patent to the whole community that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will cure the worst case of chronic dyspepsia in six or eight weeks? No occasion for the expenditure of half a fortune; a few dollars will suffice to accomplish the object. Surely, every man who is not "sand blind" to the great utilitarian facts of the day must know that this celebrated vegetable specific promptly relieves all diseased conditions of the stomach, liver, bowels and nervous system, restores their vigor and imparts regularity to their functions. Is your epigastrium uneasy? Is the vulture, disease, gnawing at your liver? If so, resort at once to the Bitters.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of SIX Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
J. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Eaton, G. Fullerton, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug,
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's,

DR. LAVIELLE'S GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.
A SURE CURE.
BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

They not only give relief from the most intolerable pain, but when the patient has kept his bed for months, one box will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days. In many cases of extreme torture relief has been obtained in two or three hours. Kept and for sale at

JOSEPH BROWNE'S Drug Store,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

SUMMER RESORTS.

The Mountain House,
At Cresson Springs, Pa.

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF VISITORS. The Proprietor, for Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and has been NEWLY FITTED UP for the season, and provides comfortable accommodations for nearly five hundred guests. For further particulars address the Proprietor,
GEO. W. MULLIN,
CRESSON SPRINGS, PA.

ARCTIC.
FORMERLY LA PIERRE HOUSE,
Ocean Street, Cape May City, N. J.
ACCOMMODATION FOR 250 GUESTS.

Is now a first-class modern style House, replete with modern conveniences in great part newly and handsomely furnished, and has spring beds and mattresses, gas, &c. Roomy piazzas open to the sea breeze, about one minute from the beach and surrounded, and central to all points of attraction on the island. Circulars and Cards with cut of the house and full particulars sent upon application.
Coach at the House meets all trains.
Terms moderate.
CHAS. S. CARPENTER, Proprietor.
W. W. GREEN,
R. L. CARPENTER.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pennsylvania Female College,
FIFTH AVENUE, EAST END,

Opens WEDNESDAY, September 16th, and offers advantages for education, and a beautiful College Home. Course of Instruction liberal, and reaches a complete and thorough system. Natural Science taught after approved method of the inductive system. Every facility afforded for students' practice in daily use, Sundays excepted. Special and full course in Music, Vocal and Instrumental training. Fundamental Instruction in Music free to all. Particular attention given to Oil Painting. Diplomas given on completion of course.
JAS. BLACK, D.D.,
President of Faculty.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third street, New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., October 1st, when all pupils should be present. New classes will report September 29th, when teachers will class them. MWF

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science, Music, Drawing, and Elocution. Military Drill, Gymnastics, &c.
REV. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

The SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY contains valuable information concerning Schools, Compiled expressly as a guide for the use of Parents. Sent free.
T. C. PINCKNEY,
Bennett Building, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PA.—(For Boarders only.) Session opens Wednesday, September 9th. Location healthful; Grounds ample; Buildings commodious; Course of Studies extensive. Thorough Instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between JAS. WHITE, GEO. ROBT. ORR, under the name and style of WHITE, ORR & CO., has been dissolved by the death of the late ROBT. ORR.
JAS. WHITE,
Surviving Partner.
Pittsburgh, July 1, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership, and will continue the DRY GOODS BUSINESS, as heretofore, under the firm name of

White, Orr & Co.

JAS. WHITE,
R. L. ORR.
Pittsburgh, July 1, 1874.

All persons indebted to the old firm will please call and settle with the new firm as soon as possible.

DISSOLVED—

The Partnership between J. W. PORTER and D. R. PORTER is this day dissolved, D. R. Porter retiring.
J. W. PORTER,
D. R. PORTER.
The business will be continued by
J. W. PORTER.
Pittsburgh, August 4, 1874.

NOTICE.

The business of Iron Founders, carried on under the firm name of C. H. ONIONS & CO., will from this date be styled
ONIONS & BALDWIN,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of Machinery, Furnace and Rolling Mill Castings, Stoves, Hollow-Ware, &c., corner of Twentieth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

JAMES A. JONES.....ROBERT S. LEAGUE.

JAMES A. JONES & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
Paragon Dress Shirt,
NO. 19 SOUTH NINTH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
REPRESENTED IN PITTSBURGH BY
R. M. GRAHAM.
MWF

DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S
SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
NOW GOING ON.
Everything Marked Down.
Real Bargains in Every Department.
A. D. McKEE,
No. 59 Market Street.

NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.

SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.

Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.

LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.

MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

SUMMER GOODS,
FOR GENT'S WEAR,
At Greatly Reduced Prices,
AT
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
98 WYLIE AVENUE.

C. A. MUHLANBRING,
Draper and Fashionable Tailor,
Has Removed to No. 28 FIFTH AVENUE,
Second Floor. Entrance No. 26.
A very fine stock and elegant assortment of the latest Spring Styles of Goods
All orders promptly filled. Garments made in the most fashionable style, unequaled for cut, perfect in fit, and thoroughly made.
Business Suits, Scotch Pants, $8; American Cassimere Pants, $11; Foreign Cassimere Pants, $13; Black Doeskin, $16; finest Worsted Pants, $15. Other prices according to grade. Only one price. Strictly Cash.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.
T. P. BEDILION & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SOLID SILVER WARE,
American and Foreign Watches,
DIAMONDS, CHAINS, SETS OF JEWELRY, &c.,
NO. 75 SMITHFIELD STREET.
SPECIALTY—REPAIRING OF FINE WATCHES.

STATIONERY!
Bankers, Manufacturers, Merchants, Etc
ENVELOPES.
All Styles, Sizes and Prices. Fine and prompt printed to order. LETTER PRESS AND LETTER BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, of all Kinds; BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, CARDS, and SHIPPING TAGS. Special inducements to persons buying in large quantities.
KERNS & HORNER,
Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Printers, corner Wood street and Sixth avenue, and No. 26 Liberty street, (New Triangular Bank Building,) PITTSBURGH, PA.

1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,

THE
ion Banking Co
r. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,
ILADELPHIA.
pital, - - $700,000.
fer our services to Banks, Bankerchants and Manufacturers of
urgh and Western Pennsylvania
ng an Eastern Correspondent.
ittances acknowledged on day of
t, accounts rendered monthly.
l business sent us will receive
t and personal attention.
JAMES A. HILL, Cashier.
MUSSELMAN, President.

NANCE AND TRADE.

URDAY EVENING, August 8, 1874.
e the banks continue to assert the
r of approved offerings for the conion of their bonds and to state that
a plethora of funds lying in their
awaiting the advent of sufficient
rcial paper to absorb the overplus,
excess seems the rather attributahe marked hesitancy manifested in
king of purchases than to any lack
r presenting itself. True, the maf the notes asking discount just now,
h as may be classed in the parlance
market reports as from "fair to midbut the cause of the scarcity of
to choice" may be fairly charged,
t in a degree to the banks themwho maintain their rates
a pertinacity truly astonishing.
undoubted names can be readily
by the offering of inducements as to
interest, but the endeavor to purper, the excellence of which is beyl cavil, at ten per cent., must necessrove futile, in the face of the unprecenture presenting to the mercantile
anufacturing interests. The prosf trade are as yet too little promisadowed with too much uncertainty,
ness men to undertake the payment
rates, while the contingencies are
to render it, at least problematical,
r they are to expect returns which
tify at once the risk incurred and
, combined.
maintenance of high prices for
is not confined alone to Pittsburgh,
bserve by the financial columns of
an one newspaper in the Western
hat the same rule of practice governs
here. An article published a fortmore ago in a leading St. Louis
, made some pertinent remarks
is subject, which we reproduce as
as we can from memory, as deserv-consideration in this connection.
ter said: "We have seen our own
ow from infancy into a vigorous
we have seen her rolling in the lap
urious extravagance and again
t by the iron hand of poverty; we
atched her in the piping times of
and have defended her when the
ar cloud brooded; we have rejoiced
n her success and have trembled at
ght of the possible failure of some
agnificent enterprises; but whether
e or at war, at the flood tide of sucamid the ebbing waters of failure,
present, we have ever noted the
ped quotation, 'Money 8 per cent.
r cent. for approved names.'"
demand from parties outside of
rgh has manifested itself for some
past, for good paper and this inquiprobably be pretty well sustained
most part of this year. We are
as a community of acknowledged
rs and until recently our reputagood borrowers, *i. e.* those who pay
ly, has been second to none in the
. Nor is there any just reason why
uld not enjoy this reputation in the
quite as deservedly as in the past.
ufacturing community like ours,
e embraced in mills and foundries
e various paraphernalia of its
ops, ten to one in excess of the
upon which they stand and the
ful conduct of these concerns delargely upon the amount of outside
which by the offering of good rates
est and abundant security, can be
d hither. The experiences, of the
r has been better, but properly
its teachings will be those of care
ing investments and not the folly
lling.
langerous is the new counterfeit five
ote on the Traders National Bank
go, regarded by the Treasury Dent, that order to insure the
retirement of the issue, there is
one half per cent. premium for the
of the genuine five dollar notes of
nk, to the Department for destruche notes should be strapped separatemay be included in the packages of
l bank notes returned to the Treasredemption, at the expense of the
nent. All genuine five dollar notes
bank should hereafter be refused
e notes of that denomination thus
out of circulation. The Comptroller
ncy is more of them to the bank
ils the especial attention of banker
to the necessity of their being
ly retired in order to entirely pre-
e circulation of the counterfeit.
Eastern papers are full lately of
liscussions upon the evil of "corngrain, copper and the like, which
most part are but iterations of prinng known and acknowledged, but
universally disregarded. One re-
however, from the New York
is to the point. It says:

while the evils of this abuse of specure plain enough and serious enough, it
say to prescribe a remedy. It is not the
of the State to interfere in such a
and, if it were, law could accomplish
, as is evident from the utter failure of
ous law against "corners." Commerlanges can do little to prevent the ver general condemnatory declarations, uld be much waste of time and
nt with the class who undertake
perations. There is however a
of mercantile opinion which,
outspoken and fearless, always
shionable trade practices in check,
re is also a power in the banking interh can easily compel respect for honor
wholesome methods of business. It
regretted that bankers do not show a
orough consciousness of their interest
methods and usages in the commerunity. It is not an assuring fact that
ent Montreal bank should have been
of backer of the late stupendous corperations in corn. A first-class bank
afford to show such a disregard for
ethods of business; and if our leading
institutions were to make it understhat the paper and the accounts of merriven to working up "corners" were not
by them, we should hear much less of
iscreditable peculiarities of American

following table shows the prices of
overnment bonds, railway stocks,
the various sessions of the New
Stock Exchange during the day.
hed by the St. Clair Banking Com-
No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
ugust 8, 1874.				
1881	116½	116¾	116⅝	116⅝
1881, coup.	117⅜	117½		
	118	118⅛		
	115¾	115¾		
64	115¾	115¾		
65	116¼	116¼		
65, new	118½	118¾		
67	118¾	118¾		
68	117⅞	117⅞		
	119⅝	119⅝		
ompons	117⅝	117⅝		
y 6's	117⅝	117⅝		
r certificates	116	116		
ed, 1867	116			
United States	75¾	75¾		75¼
Mail	45⅝	45¾	45⅝	46
Express	109		108	108
argo Express	76	73¾	76¼	
n Express	67	67	67¼	
ntic Express	90	90	101¾	
ific	82⅝	82⅜	82¾	82¾
n Central	93			93¼
n Southern	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Central	93½			93½
nd and Pitts	88			88
& Northw'n	38¾	38¾		38¾
land	99	99¼		99¼
common	35		35¾	35¾
preferred	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
ayne,	93			93
Mississippi	20			20
acific	28¾	29	29¼	28¾
and Alton		102		103
Hart. & Erie	1¾	1¾		1¾
		122½		124
al & St. Jos		38		
and I. C		12		
		77		
ce, old		27		
ce, new		26		
's		92¾		

e following is a report of the leading on the Philadelphia Stock Board n to-day. Furnished by Luther S. man, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
, Cent'l, 50's@6%'s, sales.		
lvania R'y	102	102¼
	55½	56
Companies of N. Jersey...125¾		
ck, 7's@7½, sales.		
's Valley	61	61½
ney Valley Railroad 7's	95	96
Transportation Company 4's	44	
e Transportation Company 6's		
& St. L. bonds	64½	66
		116¼

Philadelphia Hop Market.

Wool S.—There is a firm feeling in the marbut not great degree of activity. We

leans, new, good to choice	26@30c
leans, new, low to fair	16@18c
ed yearlings	28@30c
leans, genuine	22@30c
leans, pulled	22@30c
do	20@25c

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 8, 1874.

Business in general was only moderate today. There was a fair activity in produce and some transactions in corn and oats. In provisions also there was a fair trade, and we note advances on bacon, lard and lard oil. In other departments of trade the movement was rather slow, and things were quiet.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last:

Flour, bbls	920
Cheese, boxes	444
Wheat, sks	1,131
Oats, sks	397
Bacon, pcs	2,000
Hay, bales	585

Apples, bbls..... 104
Corn, sks..... 925
Butter, pkgs..... 74
Bacon, lcs..... 11
Potatoes, bush..... 721

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce, for the week ending August 8th, 1874:

Flour, bbls.	Apples, bbls.	Cheese, boxs.	Wheat, sks.	Barley, sks.	Hys, sks.	Oats, sks.	Butter, pkgs.	Bacon, pcs.
1 613	152	166	1,820	1,400		1,012	1,968	131
1,253	134	126	3,901	1,400	1,200	1,845	1,122	1,000
7,220	22	455	490	2,330	189	1,117	2,000	192
1,304	100	27	140	1,750	170	170	2,000	50
225	30	27	25	1,121		333	75	22
950		14	25	1,121		387	75	11
7,877	362	693	4,948	8,741	179	329	9,784	127

Dressed hogs, lcs.	Lard, pkgs.	Tallow, pkgs.	Pork, bbls.	Whiskey, bbls.	Highwines, bbls.	Coal, tons.	Coke, tons.	Iron, tons.
1,893	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1,000

CITY MATTERS.

Western University

Opens August 31. Call from 9 A. M. to 4. P. M.

Valuable Horse Lost.

Messrs. McClain Brothers, livery keepers on Wylie avenue suffered the loss of a valuable horse yesterday. Three young men had hired a buggy and pair, and visited the East End. Returning in the evening they noticed one of the horses apparently giving out, and at High street, on Wylie avenue, he fell dead. The animal was worth two hundred dollars.

Excursion to Geneva.

On Thursday last, the steamer Elizabeth, Capt. Houghton, carried an excursion party numbering 361 persons from McKeesport and other points along the Monongahela river, to Geneva. The boat arrived at the latter place at about 7 o'clock P. M., and left on her return trip next morning, arriving at McKeesport at about five o'clock P. M. we are informed that the passengers held a meeting and passed resolutions complimentary to the boat, her officers and stockholders.

Body Found.

The body of a boy, one of the members of the McClease family, drowned at the village of Sodom, in Upper St. Clair township, in the flood of the 26th of July, was found in Charleys creek, near McClease's coal works, and buried on Saturday. It will be remembered that the whole family, father, mother and three children were drowned. But two of the bodies have been recovered.

Trimble's Variety Theater.

During the present week the Kernell and Thatcher variety company will continue to hold the boards at Trimble's Variety Theater, the only legitimate theater now open in the city. Every evening last week this company drew good audiences, and gave such performances as to merit the praise of all. The programmes this week will be entirely new, and, if possible, more attractive than those of last week. There will be matinees on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

A Fight on the Hill.

Samuel Brown and John McClure got into a difficulty yesterday afternoon on Logan street, and it resulted in a suit for felonious assault and battery before Alderman Butler. The parties had been drinking on Saturday night, and had an altercation. Yesterday they met and McClure was determined to "have it out," while Brown objected. Notwithstanding Brown's protestations McClure drew a revolver and with the butt end struck Brown on the forehead, cutting him slightly. The accused was arrested and committed to jail for a hearing.

Sad Case of Drowning.

Coroner McCallin yesterday held an inquest over the body of a little boy named James Stewart who was accidentally drowned. The family had only arrived in the city, from New Castle last week and took up their residence on Seventeenth street in the Twenty-sixth ward. The child fell into the Monongahela River on Saturday evening and when playing about a raft stepped upon some drift wood from which he slipped into the water. His body was recovered yesterday morning. Deceased was seven and a half years old. A verdict in accordance with the facts stated was rendered.

Serious Accident.

Mrs. Mayberry, residing on Locust street in the Sixth ward, met with a serious accident on Saturday morning from which fatal results are feared. The residence of the lady is near where a depot has been made for the improvement of the street. Mrs. M. placed feed in a barrel for her cow and the animal upset, tog it, the vessel rolling to the side. In attempting to catch it, Mrs. Mayberry fell over the embankment, a distance of twenty feet or more. She was taken to the residence and Dr. Rex called to attend her. There was some improvement yesterday, but the condition of the patient is now hoped she will recover.

The Pipe Line Case.

The argument on the motion for a preliminary injunction to restrain the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, through its West Penn. branch, from interfering with the Columbia Conduit Company, in laying its pipes under the tracks of the latter road, was heard before Judge McCandless, in the Common Pleas Court at Butler, on Thursday and Friday last. Messrs. John Barton, of this city, and Kennedy Marshall appeared on behalf of the pipe company, and Colonel Thompson and Mr. Scott for the railroad company. At the close of the argument it was announced that a request to the Court to postpone its decision in order that John B. Hampton, Esq., might be heard on behalf of the railroad company, on Thursday next, and the request was granted with the courtesy of the counsel on the other side.

Commenced Again.

The runaway season has recommenced in Allegheny. An event occurred last evening, though fortunately unattended by serious results. Two horses, attached to a barouche in which sat two ladies, were left standing on Federal street, a short distance above the Diamond, about half-past 6 o'clock, when they took fright at something and started down the street, though not at a very furious pace. One of the animals made several efforts to catch them, and these efforts, with the screams of the two ladies, put the animals still more in a running humor, and they dashed forward at a rapid rate. The establishment belonged to the livery stable of the Bradley Brothers in the Diamond, near the Mayor's office, and the horses made a short turn off Federal street into Ohio street. The vehicle was nearly upset in turning the corner. The occupants were thrown from it, and the runaways kept on until the stable was almost reached. There the barouche collided with a standing wagon, and was a good deal mashed up. The escapade terminated here, and fortunately without harm to the two ladies.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Pittsburgh Board of Health, makes the following mortuary report for Pittsburgh, for the week ending August 8th: Of those dying 87 were white and 2 were colored: 52 were married, 20 were single and 3 were widows; 66 were natives of the United States, 3 of England, 1 of France, 5 of Germany, 1 of Scotland, 1 of Ireland and 9 other foreigner. Total number of deaths for the week 85. The ages of those dying were as follows: Under one year, 16; from one to two years, 16; from two to five, 8; from five to ten, 2; from ten to fifteen, 1; from fifteen to forty, 7; from forty to fifty, 1; from fifty to sixty, 4; from sixty to seventy, 4; from seventy to eighty, 2.

The causes of death were as follows: Accident, 1; apoplexy, 2; cancer, 1; congestion of brain, 1; bronchitis, acute, 1; cancer of stomach, 1; cholera, infantum, 18; cerebritis, 2; consumption, 5; convulsions, 8; diphtheritis, 2; dentition, morbid, 1; diarrhea, 6; dysentery, acute, 1; disease, acute, 3; Eczema, 1; typhoid, 4; fever, scarlet, 3; fever, puerperal, 1; fracture of base of skull, 1; gastro-enteritis, 1; disease not specified, 2; heart, valvular disease, 1; hepatitis, chronic, 2; lunation, 3; marasmus, 1; meningitis, acute, 1; metro-peritonitis, acute, 1; metritis, 1; old age, 1; pneumonitis, 2; scrofula, 1; tabes mesenterica, 1; whooping cough, 5.

Alderman Butler and the Chief of Police.

The publication of the following communication from Alderman Butler has been delayed, owing to the absence from the city of the reporter to whom it was given, with the circumstance of the case in dispute:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I very much regret that your reporter was so unfortunate as to misunderstand me in my interested parties, that I denied his report of an interview had between him, officer Rueh and myself. Had he understood me when I so denied said report, he would undoubtedly have stated differently. I do not question the truthfulness of his report, but in some non-essential particulars I believed that he either misunderstood my remarks made to him or in writing up from his notes. There is only one or two points of importance in which I wish to correct. I never said that I could be a witness, but the witnesses to prove the statement could be had if wanted. I maintained against the reporter that Mr. Lowe's name was not mentioned in the connection given, or by me in any way. As to the character of my name, was it to be expected that I would wish my name connected with it. I was not for bringing any charges, and from my friendly connection with the Mayor I certainly would not wish to annoy him. I simply gave upon requests information as to reports that appeared to be well authenticated.

It will be noticed that the Chief of Police has not publicly denied that Young stopped at his house, and in view of the many statements made, is it any wonder that the public desire would seem to be that the question should be settled by an investigation? Respectfully,

JOSEPH A. BUTLER.

Relief Subscriptions.

We continue our record of subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the late flood.

SIXTEENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Messrs. J. B. Epping, W. J. Finerty and J. G. Ribn, committee of the Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, report the following:

Leopold Vilsack	$ 25	Phil Teiho	1
E. C. & Co	10	Mrs. Fraenhoitze	1
W. Lycon	5	A. Happy	1
Vincent Simond	5	A. Happy	1
James Carothers	5	Thomas Thomas	1
Employees of firm of Fraunehlin & Vogel		Rimey & Lyons	5
		W. I. Stoughton	1
V. J. C. Brewery	25	Wm. Schmidt	1
Jacob Eilsesser	1	Frank Hutchison	1
Fred Henstead	5	James Boyd	1
Cash	1	O'Brien Steinouser	1
M. Krapp	1	J. B. Epping	10
John Wilke	1	W. J. Finerty	5
Joseph Mink	50c	J. G. Rohn	1
C. Winted	50c		
Frances Schmidt	50c	Total	$133 50

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Messrs. Peter Zern, John Froelich, C. O'Donnell, A. L. Reiman, Joseph Keuster and C. Swan, committee from the Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, report as follow:

Zug & Co	$20	John Lundy	10
Schoenberger & Co	20	Mrs. Dalzell	5
Peter Zern	25	Daniel Voitz	5
C. O'Donnell	25	Jones, Wainer & Co	10
J. Froelich	25	H. Brunner	5
Lang	25	J. Schleim	5
Schmidt	20	C. Lange	5
Morelad & Mitchell	20	C. Van Tuyen & Son	10
F. William	20	Stoebner & Co	5
Jos. Kenster	10	M. Freeman	5
F. H. Raible	10	Nicholas Hell	5
John Seibert	10	Henry Eikin	5
Cornelius Voll	15	Chas. Schmidt	5
Grand Central	10	H. F. Bruggeman	5
J. Zimmerman	10	J. Friandl, M. D	5
Charles Billartz	10	M. Martin, Sr	5
H. Schallbach	10	Joseph Koenig	5
Mary Ramser	10	Frank Rebock	5
James Wiggins	10	J. F. Sabita	5
Mrs. B. McBride	5	Wm. Frazier	5
St. Philomena's church	5	S. Malatesta	5
John W. Taylor	10	A. Kimerdlinger	5
C. Seidenstricker	5	L. J. Blanchard	5
Adam Stein	5	C. D. Kettenburg	5
W. J. McFetridge	5	James Bayley	5
A. L. Reiseman	5	Felix Heule	5
J. H. Gerwig	5	P. Lindebuchel	5
K. Hellerbach	3	E. Gumpper	5
Joseph J. Aland	3	John Lorash	3
Alison	2	Andrew Lorash	3
C. Wettengel	2	F. T. Spahn	2
R. A. Buckley	2	C. Wetzel	2
Gever & Morton	2	Adam Sweinhart	2
John Boyd	2	Henry Schmidt	2
Hannan Schilt	2	Henry Freyburg	2
A. Oalinger	2	Erhard Speck	2
W. P. Phlease	2	O. A. Lyele	2
Philip Blattan	2	P. Jacops	2
W. P. Phelan	2	Charles Meek	2
A. Beck	2	Jos. Fichter	2
Steve Vetter	2	H. Deterding	1
J. S. McDowell	2	Peter Kumpf	1
Aug. Zerdero	2	C. Van Ulen	1
Jac. Scholl	2	James Mayo	1
George Deingel	2	Frank Adman	1
Michael May	2	Daniel Frey	5
A. Buchanan	2	John Bradley	5
Armegeldson, by W. Fecke	65	Sweeney & Skei	5
Henry Lang	1	Frank Pedgar	2
Major Kuester	5	Total	$1,003

From "Little Folks," proceeds of an entertainment, per A. M. Brown ..... $ 3 10
From Menges Cochran, Esq., of Baltimore, Md., per A. M. Brown 25 00

The New Colonnade Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., is one of the largest hotels in the country.

SUBDIVISION OF WARDS.

A Commission Appointed by the Court---The Seventh Ward Precincts.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, on Saturday, District Attorney Bayne filed a petition signed by residents and citizens of the city of Pittsburgh, that Pittsburgh has now a population of over one hundred thousand, and that they believe a majority of the citizens wish to avail themselves of the benefits of section eleventh of article eighth of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, providing for the division of the city into voting districts. The petition prayed the Court to appoint a Commission to divide the city into voting districts, each of which should contain not more than two hundred and fifty voters, and that the said Commission should recommend the election officers to be appointed.

The petition was granted, and the Court appointed the following commission: Dr. A. H. Gross and Messrs. James Irwin, James A. McDevitt, S. S. Boggs and James W. Patterson. The report of the commission will, of course, be subject to the approval of the court.

THE SEVENTH WARD.

David Reed, Esq., also filed a petition for the subdivision of the Seventh ward, as follows:

First District---Commencing at the southwest corner of Logan street, and Wylie avenue, running along the west side of Logan street to Fifth avenue, thence along the south side of Fifth avenue to Congress street, thence along the east side of Congress street to to Wylie street, and along the south side of Wylie street to the place of beginning.

Second District---Commencing at the southwest corner of Congress street, running along Fifth avenue, thence along north side of Fifth avenue to Chatham street, thence along the east side of Chatham street to Wylie street to the place of beginning.

Third District---Commencing at the northeast corner of Washington street and Wylie avenue, thence along Wylie avenue to Logan street, to Faber street, thence along south side of Faber street to Washington street, thence along the east side of Washington street to the place of beginning.

The following election officers were approved:

First District---Judge, J. D. McFarland; Inspectors, Jos. K. Scott (Rep.), C. B. Mowrey (Dem.); Assessor, William Fleming.

Second District---Judge, William Douglass; Inspectors, Joseph A. Butler (Rep.), Thomas Hogan (Dem.); Assessor, Wm. J. Logan.

Third District---Judge, Jake Shapman; Inspectors, Alexander Mitchell (Rep.), Wm. McLaughlin (Dem.); Assessor, Robert Flinn.

The Court made an order approving the division as above.

THE CINCINNATI RAILROAD BRIDGE.

Meeting of the Coal Exchange---Committee Appointed to Visit Cincinnati.

A meeting of the Coal Exchange was called for Saturday morning, to take action on Col. Merrill's dispatch, calling for our river men to send one or two pilots at once to point out the coal fleet Channel at the Southern Railroad bridge. Owing to the rain, there was but a small attendance, and an adjournment was had until the afternoon, when there was a large number present.

Captain William Oliver presided, and stated the object of the meeting to be to appoint a committee composed of pilots, captains and others interested in the building of the Southern Railroad Bridge at Cincinnati, which would affect the channel at that point. He then announced that the dispatch from Colonel Merrill, requesting the Exchange to send a committee of pilots to confer with the captains of our coal and steamboat interests, to appear before the Board of Government Engineers, which would be in session on Monday, was before the meeting for consideration.

Captain Blackmore stated that he had been in Cincinnati with Colonel Merrill this week. The company propose to place two four hundred feet spans with the piers as they now stand. They propose to build the draw on the Kentucky shore for low water, and the two spans on the Ohio shore. Now, this is what they require and do not want. The natural channel is on the Kentucky shore, where we are anxious to get the wide spans, now that the building of the bridge is inevitable.

Captain Reese, Walton, Brown, Dravo, Lysle and others took part in the discussion, and all agreed with the position assumed by Captain Blackmore, and by him as proposed to be built, was a nuisance.

On motion, pilots Wash. Gray and Benjamin F. Hall were placed on the committee as the pilots.

Capt. Dravo, Capt. Walton and Capt. Blackmore declined, as their river business would not allow of their absence from the city.

After some further delay the names of Captains N. S. Bigley, James A. Blackmore and Thomas Lysle were agreed upon as the Committee.

The Exchange then adjourned.

The committee left yesterday afternoon, by rail, and will appear before the Government authorities to-day.

ON THE LOOSE.

A Wild Steer Enlivens Things in Allegheny.

On Saturday evening a Texas steer belonging to Mr. Hunter, escaped from the Allegheny stock yards and was at large for several hours. He seems to have kept himself decorously quiet until yesterday afternoon at about four o'clock. At that time he made his appearance in the Sixth Ward. He seems to have kept himself quiet enough until exasperated by a lot of boys. He was gradually roused to a high state of excitement and commenced a series of brisk demonstrations which very soon had the effect of clearing the streets in the vicinity of all the stanncters who had thronged thither.

Leaving here the animal went to Chestnut street, in the Fifth ward, and from there down the West Penn Railroad track. His excitement seemed to have entirely subsided, and he was quiet and subdued for some time and subsided as an omnibus horse of long experience. A police squad of twenty people gathered about him but although the crowd was largely composed of boys, the steer was not inclined to offer any emotion. Soon Officer McIntyre came up and undertook to drive the animal in a northern way. This was apparently what the quiet animal had been waiting for. He lowered his horns and made an instant charge at the officer, catching him on his horns and tossing him several feet before he realized that anything was going to happen. One of the creature's horns struck the officer in the throat, breaking the skin, and some minor bruises on the body. Nothing more serious resulted to Officer McIntyre. His escape from serious injury was very fortunate. The steer seemed to be quiet again, and charged among the crowd in a furious manner, scattering the spectators with the utmost promptness. He struck three men, and inflicted injuries more or less severe on all of them, but fortunately did not seriously harm any one. At length some men on one of the railroad cars on the West Penn succeeded in lassoing the steer, and he was tied securely to the car. And thus was his career of brisk mess cut short.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Placed on Record on Saturday.

The following deeds have been filed for record with County Recorder Richardson, since our last report:

Abraham Frayer to Samuel Givens, August 8, 1874; lot in Shaler township, containing 145 perches $200

Samuel Givens to Sarah A. Frayer, August 6, 1874; same lots above 400

Abraham Frayer et ux. to C. H. Seggebruch, August 6, 1874; lot in Shaler township, containing 145 perches 750

Henry Smith to Margaret Printz, March 27, 1874; lot on Main street, Thirty-seventh ward, city 1822 00

C. H. Love to John Noon, August 2, 1869; lot in South Fayette township, 75x150 feet 100

Sheriff Bare to Henry Kreiling, July 17, 1874; interest of Christian Kreiling in lot in Mifflin township 350

John Coolhoof to Michael Glitch, July 6, 1874; lot on Juniata street, Allegheny, 22x129 feet 9 inches 2,200

Homestead Bank & L. Insurance Company to James E. Fisher, September 9, 1871; lot in Mifflin township, 99x110 feet 400

C. Gilmore to Sheriff Bailey, July 17, 1874; lot in Bellevue, 300x191 feet 1,700

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court---Judge McCandless.

Abraham Waxelbaum, of the city of Erie, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Woodruff.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Rule granted on bankrupts to show cause why an attachment for contempt should not issue against them for not filing their schedules of assets and liabilities.

Jacob Glosser, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Bankrupt's petition for discharge presented and final examination ordered before Register Stade.

Dawson & Bailey vs. Collins, Rool & Co., debtors, Venango county. Motion for an injunction against the defendants in bankruptcy, Wm. R. Clark, made and argued. An order was made restraining the said parties from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

Lowman G. Satia vs. steamboat "Picket," in admiralty. Commissioner McCandless having certified sufficient cause of complaint and a requisite bond for wages having been filed, process of attachment and monition ordered to issue.

John Bigley vs. steamboat Oil Valley, in Admiralty. Report of Commissioner to distribute the fund in the registry of the court in accordance with the facts stated was rendered. Subject to exceptions within ten days.

Common Pleas---Judge Stowe.

Anna Fox filed an application for permission to sell certain real estate belonging to the estate of which she was ordered to be married filed and recorded.

John Bradford was discharged from the Work House on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Sidney P. Madeira, trustee of Mrs. Mary E. Madeira, applied for permission to sell certain real estate, and the same was granted on the trustee giving bond.

The Pittsburgh Fire Insurance Company vs. Peter Aulbach. On motion, the Sheriff was directed to pay into Court the amount of money levied on the goods of defendant, costs and James W. Murray was appointed auditor to distribute the fund among the parties.

Jno. Bind was granted leave to adopt George Cohny Goerg.

Com. Pl. Bond vs. John Dickson et al. Auditor's report presented and Prothonotary ordered to pay out the money.

Nicholas Carr vs. Patrick M. Brady. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be revoked.

The Peoples' Savings Bank of Pittsburgh vs. Clara Falk et al. Rule granted on plaintiff and on Charles F. McKenna, administrator of Clara Felix, deceased, to show cause why the Sheriff's sale in this case should not be set aside and money paid by purchaser repaid.

Lizzie Eckley vs. Richard friend vs. Smith C. Eckley. Respondent ordered to pay to libellant the sum of five dollars per week until further order of the Court, and the sum of $50 for attorney's fees.

Applications were made for the removal of Michael Kunberger and N. Rooney to Dorment, it being alleged that they are indigent and insane. The cases will be heard to-day.

Orphan's Court---Judge Stowe.

Malcolm Hay, appointed auditor to pass upon exceptions filed by the heirs against the account of the Pittsburgh Company as administrator of the estate of Robert Bell, deceased, filed his report, which was approved absolutely. It appeared that the Safe Deposit Company charged too large a commission for settling the estate that it was not entitled to the full five per cent. commission, having had no responsibility. The commission charged amounted to some $7,000, or $8,000, which the auditor reduced one-half. The balance in the hands of the administrator, after deducting the costs of the audit, is $142,107 87, which goes to four heirs in England.

The Reservoir Estimates.

The sub-committee to investigate the estimates on Hiland avenue and Brilliant Hill reservoirs will meet this evening, at half-past seven o'clock, in the rooms of the Water Extension Committee.

AGAIN.

The Allegheny Water Trouble Renewed---The People Must be Economical To-day.

The people of Allegheny had settled to the belief that their troubles, resulting from a short water supply, were about ended. No new accident had occured for several days; the old engines were working steadily and managed to keep the supply well up in the basin, and it was hoped that before this time the great engine would be at work again, and all danger of a short supply obviated. The feeling of security which arose from these facts was indulged a little too soon, and new trouble has come.

Last evening it was discovered that the six inch pipe leading from the reservoir to Herr's Island was broken. The break occurred some time on Saturday night, and occurred in the river, so that it was not discovered for a long time. Sunday is usually considered the favorable day at the Water Works. Comparatively little water is used on that day, and from Saturday evening until Monday morning the water in the basin is depended on to rise considerably. In view of this, yesterday was selected by Superintendent Paul to stop the engines for a considerable portion of the day, in order to make some attachments that could not be made while they were running. Therefore, under any circumstances, the supply of water this morning would not have been so abundant as is usual on Monday morning. During the day the Superintendent observed that the water in the basin was lowering rapidly, as though the citizens were using much more than their usual Sunday allowance. The work was hurried up and the engines started as soon as possible. At about night-fall, word was brought that the people of Herr's Island had been without water since Saturday evening. Investigations were at once commenced, and the break of the pipe was discovered. Then it became apparent that, besides the stoppage of the engines, and the consequent cessation of the flow of water into the basin, the accumulation already made had been flowing freely away for nearly twenty-four hours, so that there was very little left in the reservoir.

It is urged that the people of Allegheny be as economical as possible in the use of water to-day, so that the supply may not be exhausted. It was expected that a considerable accumulation of the necessary fluid would be effected last night, and that there will be enough to-day for all necessary purposes, but it will not do to depend on it. It is hoped that the Lowry engine would be in running order by Saturday night, but it was found impossible to effect this. It is confidently hoped, however, that the big engine will be running by the middle of this week.

PUGILISTIC.

The Prize Fight To-morrow.

The knowing ones pronounce everything in readiness for the prize fight which is to take place to-morrow between Sam'l Collyer and Bill Edwards. Both the parties are now in the city, Edwards having arrived yesterday morning. As this is the base from whence the battle ground is to be reached there is a large congregation of the sporting fraternity now in the city, and more are arriving every hour; there were large arrivals and more expected to-day. The parties to the fight, their seconds and immediate friends together with all who are let into the secret as spectators will dispart for the place selected sometime during the night. Under the articles of agreement the men are to be on the ground between six and ten o'clock to-morrow, Tuesday morning. Both the men and their backers feel confident of winning, and there is very little betting being done. It is generally believed that the fight will be a desperate one and that the participants will both be badly punished.

Regarding the fight a well known sporting man of Cincinnati is reported to have received a letter from a St. Louis friend in which he says: "Being a friend of Collyer, I consider it my duty to write to you and post you in regard to the coming mill between Edwards and Collyer. Tom Allen received a letter from parties East to the effect that every thing is cut and dried for Edwards to win."

So far as the feeling here is concerned we can say that it is believed on both sides that the fight will be a square and fair one.

Barney Aaron, the affable, gentlemanly pugilistic backer of Collyer, promises that the meeting will be one of business and conducted in a business-like way. He does not expect or want a large crowd, but opportunities that there will be no disorders, and that everything shall be conducted in a manner that will build, was a nuisance.

On motion, pilots Wash. Gray and Benjamin F. Hall were placed on the committee as the pilots.

Capt. Dravo, Capt. Walton and Capt. Blackmore declined, as their river business would not allow of their absence from the city.

After some further delay the names of Captains N. S. Bigley, James A. Blackmore and Thomas Lysle were agreed upon as the Committee.

The Exchange then adjourned.

The committee left yesterday afternoon, by rail, and will appear before the Government authorities to-day.

ISABELLA FURNACE.

Unprecedently Large Run of Metal.

We mentioned some time since that the Isabella Furnace Company's No. 1 furnace (eighteen feet bosh) made a very large run of pig iron. Since that time the capacity has increased and the result of the week ending August 8th, is 642 tons 1,400 pounds. This has not been excelled, nor indeed equaled, by any furnace in the country. In order to give a more adequate idea of the enormous amount of iron this furnace makes, we will give the product of the first nine days:

	Tons.	Pounds.
Week ending July 18	575	1,100
Week ending July 25	556	250
Week ending August 1	587	1,550
Week ending August 8	642	1,400
Total	2,361	2,000
No. 1 foundry iron	1,588	960
No. 1 gray mill iron	1,687	1,140
Total	2,311	2,000
Average per week	578	
Largest run made in one day	102	650

Surely this Company have reason to congratulate themselves upon the success of their furnaces, which are among the largest and best in this country.

AQUATICS.

Boat Races on Saturday.

A four oared boat race took place on Saturday evening between picked crews of the Pittsburgh Barge Club. The course was from the Suspension bridge to the Mechanics street bridge and back. The distance rowed was one and three quarter miles, and the time made eleven and a half minutes.

A race also took place between the barges, Alice and Naiad, from the Hand street to the Suspension bridge and return. The Alice won.

The yacht Rambler, owned by Bob Brown, of the Columbia, and Newton Feighley, late of the Lizzie Ecker, will be matched to sail a three course next Friday, for a purse of two hundred dollars.

Pat Louther, of the Clipper club, and Wm. Jackson, of the Columbia, completed arrangements for a boat race to come off on Saturday next Saturday. The last of the two hundred and fifty dollars a side was put up, and Henry M. Long chosen as referee.

A HANDSOME CONTRIBUTION.

The Allegheny Quartette Club Turn Over $562 30 to the Flood Fund.

On Saturday afternoon the treasurer of the Allegheny Quartette Club handed to Mr. Dean $562 30, as the proceeds of the concert given by the Club in the North avenue Methodist Episcopal church, on the Thursday evening preceding, for which the Club kindly gave their services. The members of the Club may congratulate themselves on their success and that they have been called on to aid in such a worthy cause. The Club was assisted, it may be added, by some little talent from the congregation of the former pastor of the church, who presided at the organ. This contribution to the flood fund is the largest single donation yet made.

An Old Subject Retouched.

On several occasions within a comparatively short time, *attaches* of the COMMERCIAL have made brief trips up the Monongahela river, and have told our readers in glowing terms about the beauties of the scenery along the picturesque river. The writer of this was one of the accommodations on board the steamers of the Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company. From personal experience in the matter, the writer of this desires to bear testimony to the correctness of the above exaggerated---in fact, did not do justice to the scenery or the vessels which carried the observer past it. In fact, it would be almost impossible for any one to write a truthful and newspaper article. From the time of leaving the wharf at this city until Geneva, ninety-two miles distant, is reached, the tourist enjoys one of Nature's most beautiful panoramic views. Never before was the writer so taste of those who have even the slightest appreciation of God's great handiwork. To see it is worth many times the cost of the trip.

It was the good fortune of the writer to fall under the care of Captain S. A. Cox, commander of the fine steamer Elizabeth, on her trip to Geneva to Pittsburgh, one day last week. The journey up the river had been made under somewhat unfavorable circumstances, so that the delights of the downward voyage were brought out in bolder relief by contrast with previous discomfiture. The Geneva is fitted up comfortably, even elegantly; is safe and steady, and all who travel on her are sure of receiving courteous treatment. Captain Cox is a gentleman of much experience in his arduous calling, and misses no opportunity to add to the pleasure of those under his charge. He knows what to do, and does it quietly and well. In the office are Messrs. C. F. Baldwin and S. C. Wilson, clerks, gentlemen in every respect, who give competent aid to the worthy enough officer in the management of the boat and its traffic. In the pilot house Capts. Joe Hendrickson and E. P. Eberman handle the wheel, and are always ready and willing to give information to those who insure courteous treatment and a deep interest along the river. Capt. Hendrickson has been "afloat," so to speak, for thirty-four years, and is a fine old mariner, historical and incident connected with the Monongahela Valley.

The engineering department of the Geneva have attained a high state of efficiency under the direction of Captain Cox, so that everything goes like clock-work. There is no jar or discord from the time of leaving until the landing is reached on the return.

The fine table set by the Geneva, as on all the boats of the packet company, is admirable. Few hotels in the country furnish better meals, and the attendance is all that could be desired. The state rooms are cleanly and comfortably furnished, and the privilege of night is among the certainties to those who journey on these steamers. The cost of excursion trip from Pittsburgh to Geneva, including meals and stateroom, is really less than the charge for a similar length of time at a good hotel; so that it is within the reach of nearly every one. To those who would feel away from home for thirty-six hours, no equal amount of enjoyment can be secured in any other way. These few lines it will bear out the writer as to the truthfulness of this suggestion. The boats leave for Geneva at 4 P. M., and arrive on the return trip at 8 P. M. on the following day.

A Bruiser in Trouble.

About four o'clock yesterday morning, when the policemen on the beat turned out the street lamps, officer Sol. Coulsin discovered two of the visiting "bruisers" in a fight at the corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue. A third one---a Pittsburgher---was an aider and abettor in the fight. The officer undertook to arrest the parties, when the Pittsburgh man struck Coulson on the head with a handy billy, knocking him into a drug way. The officer soon recovered himself, and started in pursuit of the fugitives. He overtook one of them, but fell down in the mud, and thus succeeded in assuring the steer, and he was tied securely to the car. And thus was his career of brisk mess cut short.

SUNDAY DIVERSION.

A Little Preliminary Prize Fight.

The prize fight that is to take place to-morrow morning had its small fore shadowing yesterday at McKee's Rocks. The fore shadowers were "Bull" White and Edward Everson, as the names are reported. These two, with a pleasant following of kindred spirits, repaired to the Rocks for the purpose of settling a question of muscle and money that had arisen between them; in other words to indulge in a fight under the rules and regulations of the P. R.

The preliminaries were arranged and the trouble commenced and continued for some fifteen minutes, as we are informed. It seems, however, not to have been conducted strictly according to the "rules," for Everson is reported to have bitten White badly in the cheek, and it would seem that other practices, not altogether sanctioned by the regulations of professional pugilism, were indulged in. Among other irregularities, it is said that one man who was to act as referee or "ring master," or whatever else it may have been, struck White over the head with a whip, thereby inflicting a considerable injury. As the fight stood at its conclusion, White, with intervention, White seems to have had the worst of it.

Incidental fights seem to have ranged pretty freely around the principal entertainment, and several men are reported to have come home in a more or less damaged condition, and one man, we are informed, mourns the loss of the most of one ear. There would probably have been more serious results to record, but Barney Aaron, to his credit be it spoken, when he found matters was going forward, promptly broke up the fight and ordered the party to disperse, on pain of being speedily reported at his earliest convenience, and Mayor Fleming sent them to the Workhouse for sixty days each.

The school directors of Plum township are sought to be interested in a scheme to establish a workshop the Jackson anti-district school house. Alex. McJenkin and R. Logan have called a Directors' meeting for August 15th at the District Court September 5th.

A new lodge of I. O. O. F. has been instituted in Law township, Beaver county, with 24 members. The following are the names of the officers elected and installed: Noble Grand Master: H. Fox. N. G.; H. Graham, V. G.; H. Dunlapper, Secretary; Z. Zacharias, Assistant Secretary; J. Fox, Treasurer.

On Saturday night three boys escaped from the House of Refuge. They succeeded, in some manner, in scaling the high wall on top of the wall, and then climbed up the ropes. Once on top of the wall they threw the ropes down, and getting out, as a board pile against the outside of the wall made the descent easy.

A mistake occurred in our item about the time of the lightning Express between this city and New York. The time to Philadelphia is eleven hours and nine minutes, and the New York fourteen hours and four minutes---instead of eleven hours, as incorrectly stated. This is fast enough to suit the most anxious traveler.

The Chicago *Times* says: "One difference between Pittsburgh and Chicago is, that we go to Pittsburgh. The city attorney of that place is trying his position and J. Dolan, S. C. Kenny and R. Rudy were chosen Representative delegates.

Eugene J. Miller has been elected Representative delegate to the Democratic State Convention from Elk county. A resolution was adopted by the County Committee instructing the delegates to vote for Clinton county, as the first choice of Elk county for Congress, and appointing Jallus Jones, O. R. Grant, and G. C. Brandon delegates to the Congressional.

The following nominations were made by the Democratic conventions in the First, Second and Third representative districts in Schuylkill county, August 5th. First district, Frank M'Keon; Second district, Richard Thornton; Third district, Joshua Royer. Assembly, Second district, Daniel Mc-trict was held on the 6th inst., and nominated Thomas M. Kerns, Col. E. Wynkoop and Fred. L. Foster.

The Democracy of Washington county have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Wm. Cs. Barnett, John Birch, James Kerr; District Attorney, Jos. Donaldson; Commissioner, S. S. Huston; Director of Poor, B. A. Bartilson; Auditor, Samuel Wilson; Surveyor, John G. Rupie; Coroner, J. N. Horn. William J. Markell, S. P. Riddle and John P. Charlton, were elected Representative delegates to the Democratic State Convention, and Isaac Newkirk, Senatorial delegate.

William M. Randall, of Pottsville, "feeling satisfied that the majority of the Democratic party in Schuylkill county are opposed to the nomination of James B. Reilly for Congress," announces himself as an independent candidate. The county is very close, being Democratic by only about two hundred majority. Unless the tactics of last year are pursued, when there were two Democrats, two Republicans, and a Labor Reformer for the single office of State Senator, the Republicans will stand a fair chance of sending the man to Washington.

The New York *Tribune*, a champion libeller of Governor Hartranft when he was running for Governor, in its issue of Saturday, says: "Journals which bitterly opposed the election of Governor Hartranft are now unqualified in their praises of his conscientious care of the prisoners of the State." The *Tribune* editors be companions of Governor Hartranft up as fit only for the occupancy of a prison cell, knew right well that it was lying, and that the man that it was thus traducing was an honest citizen and a tried patriot. The robbing of an honest man of his good name is a greater crime than the stealing of his money. Shouldn't the *Tribune* editors be companions of Boss Tweed in his prison life?

The Philadelphia *Press* urges the Republicans of Pennsylvania to nominate a man "able to second and worthy to succeed Governor John F. Hartranft." Why not re-nominate Governor Hartranft when the time comes? Pennsylvania has never had an abler, honester or more upright executive; has never had one who has been so malignantly and persistently slandered; has never had one who, amid abuse, has pursued his upright course so quietly, so firmly, uncomplainingly, and with so constant an eye to the interests of the State. Re-nomination and re-election would be only a deserved compliment and just tribute to services which Pennsylvania will never rightly value.---*Cleveland Leader.*

General.

"Tax Unions" in South Carolina are the same as "White Leagues" in other Southern States, and they both mean Ku-Klux. "Old foes with new faces," you know.

Major Frank Hereford, who has for the last four years represented the Third West Virginia district in Congress, has been renominated on the first ballot by the Democrats at Charleston.

The Michigan Prohibitionists, at their recent State Convention, numbered one hundred and thirty delegates all told, one-fifth of whom were women. They will poll about as many votes.

BY TELEGRAPH.

DON CARLOS INTERVIEWED.

An American Correspondent interviews Don Carlos.---His Hopes, Views and Promises.

NEW YORK, August 8.---A correspondent of the New York *Herald* interviewed Don Carlos at Elorria on August 4th, Don Carlos said, "we are always glad at seeing a correspondent willing to tell the truth. We have faults, but accept the responsibility of our actions. Our cause is so good that we do not fear the daylight. Our enemies spread false news audaciously and persistently because we do not possess the means of giving the truth publicity. Therefore we give honest journalists the opportunity to gather the evidence of the absurdity of the stories, floated abroad of the Carlist atrocities."

Hereupon the correspondent said that he hoped he would not meet the fate of Capt. Schmidt. Don Carlos replied that there was no danger. Schmid